

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## HEARINGS

## BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

on

STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT
HEARINGS ON HOUSE RESOLUTION 1042

Thursday, July 22, 1976
Washington, B. C.

MORI/CDF)

Official Reporters to Committees

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## HEARINGS ON HOUSE RESOLUTION 1042

Thursday, July 22, 1976

House of Representatives,

Committee on Standards of Official Conduct

Washington, D. C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2212, Rayburn House Office Building, Honorable Thomas S. Foley presiding.

Present: Representatives Foley, Price, Teague, Bennett, Spence, Quillen, Hutchinson, Quie, Mitchell and Cochran.

Also present: John M. Swanner, Staff Director; John Marshall, Legal Counsel; David Bowers, Investigator; Harvey Harkness, Associate Counsel; Jay Jaffe, Staff Member; Andrew Whalen, Staff Counsel; Miss Jan Loughry, Staff Counsel; Robert Carr, Associate Counsel.

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Mr. Foley. The Committee on Standards of Official Con-2 duct will come to order. The first witness for this morning's hearing is Mr. 3 4 Searle Field. 5 TESTIMONY OF MR. A. SEARLE FIELD Mr. Foley. Mr. Field, will you please stand and be 6 7 sworn. Do you solemnly swear that the evidence you will give 8 in the matters now under consideration will be the truth, 9 the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you, God? 10 Mr. Field. I do. 11 12 Mr. Foley. Counsel. Mr. Marshall. Mr. Field, will you state your full name 13 for the record. 14 Mr. Field. Yes. I use, of course, the initial A. 15 name is A. Searle Field. 16 Mr. Marshall. Where do you presently live? 17 Mr. Field. I live in the town of Mystic, Connecticut. 18 Mr. Marshall. Are you employed there? 19 Mr. Field. I am employed nearby. 20 Mr. Marshall. With whom are you employed? 21 Mr. Field. I am with a family business, Field Concrete 22 Pipe Company, and I work as a vice president with them. 23 Mr. Marshall. Prior to that employment did you have a 24

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position with the Select Committee on Intelligence?

Mr. Field. I was the staff director.

Mr. Marshall. When did you come to the Select Committee on Intelligence as staff director?

Mr. Field. The Select Committee on Intelligence that I believe your investigation is concerned with was formed sometime in July of 1975 and shortly thereafter I was hired as their staff director.

Mr. Marshall. If I tell you House Resolution 591 was adopted by the House on July 17, 1975, would you tell me approximately when you came to work as staff director of that committee?

Mr. Field. There was a meeting on committee business shortly thereafter. I can't be precisely sure, sometime within a matter of days.

Mr. Marshall. You are appearing here at the invitation of the committee?

Mr. Field. That is correct.

Mr. Marshall. Are you appearing with counsel?

Mr. Field. No, sir. I am accompanied by my wife and many friends but that is about it.

Mr. Marshall. Prior to this hearing you received copies of House Resolution 1042 and 1054, a copy of the rules of the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, a copy of the investigating procedures adopted by this committee and a copy of the Chairman's opening statement for this particular

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hearing, have you not, sir?

Mr. Field. Yes, I guess I have. I haven't read the opening statement.

Mr. Marshall. In the event you would like to do that, and I anticipate a suspension fairly shortly, please read it then.

Mr. Field. Thank you.

Mr. Marshall. Do you have a written prepared statement which you wish to make to the committee at this time?

Mr. Field. No, sir. I think the best thing would be just to go right to questions.

Mr. Marshall. You have no oral statement you would like to present to the committee?

Mr. Field. Not at this time, no.

Mr. Marshall. Did you bring with you any documents in your possession concerning the subject matter of the inquiry?

Mr. Field. No, sir.

Mr. Marshall. Do you have any such documents?
Mr. Field. No, sir.

Mr. Marshall. In the event that your evidence or testimony may involve information or data concerning an executive session of the Select Committee on Intelligence or classified information or evidence which may tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person, please advise this committee in a timely fashion so the committee can take appropriate action

1 under the rules of the House of Representatives. 2 clear? 3 Mr. Field. I would be happy to. 4 Mr. Marshall. Thank you. 5 Mr. Foley. Mr. Field, we have a quorum call on the 6 floor of the House. The committee will have to suspend for approximately 10 or 15 minutes. 7 8 (Short recess.) 9 Mr. Foley. The committee will come to order. Mr. Marshall. Mr. Field, on what date did you leave the 10 Select Committee on Intelligence? 11 Mr. Field. I honestly don't recollect. It was some-12 time -- I believe we went with our recommendations in February 13 and then I stayed on the payroll for I think two weeks after 14 we wound up our last deliberations on the recommendations 15 so that would have been sometime around either the first of 16 March or the 15th of March. 17 Mr. Marshall. What was the address of your residence 18 at the time you came to work for the Select Committee on 19 Intelligence, that is, Washington and environs? 20 Mr. Field. 1411 - 33rd Street, Northwest. 21 Mr. Marshall. Is that in Georgetown? 22 Mr. Field. Right. 23 Mr. Marshall. Did you live there during the time you 24 remained with the Select Committee? 25

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Mr. Field. Yes. The whole time.

Mr. Marshall. Would you physically describe the house in which you lived and the way it appeared from the outside?

Mr. Field. It was a townhouse and I believe it's an off-white color.

Mr. Marshall. Two-story?

Mr. Field. Three-story. It has a basement which is more or less just below street level so it appears to be 3-story.

Mr. Marshall. What color? Off white?

Mr. Field. I don't know colors.

Mr. Marshall. Would you tell me whether it's a light color or a dark color?

Mr. Field. It's a light color.

Mr. Marshall. Can you think of any distinguishing characteristics of that house as might be apparent to one seeing it for the first time?

Mr. Field. Is there somebody that was surveilling it?

Nothing unusual that I can point out. It has a door and windows and has a roof.

Mr. Marshall. Shutters?

Mr. Field. Yes. Upstairs. But I don't think there is anything distinguishing. It's a townhouse. It is in a row of houses and I think they all look relatively the same.

Mr. Marshall. Would you tell me the names of the nearest

1 cross streets to your house? 2 Mr. Field. It's between O and P. 3 Mr. Marshall. I am sorry. I couldn't get your answer. 4 Mr. Field. It is between O and P on 33rd Street in 5 Georgetown. 6 Mr. Marshall. Were you living in that house on February 6, 1976? 7 8 Mr. Field. Yes, I think so. I don't know what -- I don't know whether I was there all day. I am not sure what you are driving at. 10 Mr. Marshall. I just want to know if that was your resi-11 dence on February 16, 1976. 12 Mr. Field. Yes. 13 Mr. Marshall. Was your family living there with you? 14 Mr. Field. Yes, sir. 15 Mr. Marshall. Did you have any domestic employees in 16 your home? 17 Mr. Field. No. 18 Mr. Marshall. To your knowledge did a Miss Susan Parker 19 come to your residence on February 6, 1976? 20 Mr. Field. Who? 21 Mr. Marshall. Susan Parker. 22 Mr. Field. I have never heard the name to the best of 23 my knowledge. 24 Mr. Marshall. Have you ever delivered a draft of the 25

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Select Committee report to Miss Susan Parker or a person who identified herself as an employee of Mr. Clay Felker, of the Village Voice or one of his corporate agents?

Mr. Field. Absolutely not. I have never heard of Susan Parker. To the best of my knowledge I have never met anybody by that name. I guess I am beginning to get what you are driving at here now. I did not provide a copy of the report to anybody outside of the committee.

Mr. Marshall. On that date or any other date?

Mr. Field. On that date or any other time or any other place.

Mr. Marshall. During the course of your work as staff director for the Select Committee on Intelligence did it come to your attention there were leaks from the Select Committee on Intelligence of their work product?

Mr. Field. That is a very complicated question and I don't think it is possible to answer it simply yes, no, or maybe.

Mr. Marshall. Simplify it for me if you will.

Mr. Field. There were many things that the Select Committee looked into. Some of these things would later appear in reports. We were concerned that they may have come from our committee. We oftentimes examine (these things. We would do research on the articles. We would try to analyze them to see if there was some way of identifying whether they spe-

cifically had come from our committee or not. We were never able to prove or even come really close to what I would call proof that something had come from the committee and/or if it had, whether it came from any specific member or staff or some employee of a member.

Mr. Marshall. When you say we --

Mr. Field. The answer to your question would be we became aware of allegations, we became aware of situations that could have involved a leak from our committee. We never were able to prove that one did.

Mr. Marshall. When you say we, do you refer to specific persons on either the Select Committee itself or the Select Committee staff who either were assigned responsibility or took responsibility for this?

Mr. Field. I would say both. There were times when we would be, the staff, myself and the people that I worked with on the staff, other times we worked with the Chairman and with other members of the committee to try to determine this.

Mr. Marshall. Was there any designated group who were charged with this responsibility to evaluate the allegations of leaks that you referred to and to determine if the Select Committee or the staff was the source of these leaks?

Mr. Field. I would be in charge of that type of responsibility very clearly. I would work with the Chairman on that. He also would be -- that would be his responsibility.

At times we would make use of staff personnel. Primarily
Aaron Donner and Jeff Weldon worked on that type of thing.
refer to a few instances where they did analyze articles
and news pieces and I believe they also had help from people
on the staff.

Mr. Marshall. How about Mr. Boos; did he have any responsibility in this regard?

Mr. Field. Jack Boos was primarily our chief investigator so his primary day-to-day responsibility would be conducting the investigation. Obviously we would consult with him. We consulted with him on most things we did but I would say the responsibility for it and the initial work was primarily mine and Aaron Donner's.

Mr. Marshall. Is it your testimony you were never able to establish that the committee or the staff was the source of any leaks outside the committee?

Mr. Field. Any leaks of classified information, that would be correct.

Mr. Marshall. What about leaks of other types of information which was not classified?

Mr. Field. Again you are in a complicated area. If you take a news story, there are all sorts of sources quoted from time to time. On occasion, and I must admit it was not frequent, there would be a reference to a committee source.

As I recall, every time there were other sources as well,

intelligence sources, that type of thing, a government source. It was difficult for us in those instances and I again recall one we spent a lot of time on to determine whether the committee source which was being quoted on something of an opinion-type thing in a nonclassified area, that the CIA was sloppy, according to a committee source, which would be different from saying that the CIA conducted a certain operation or did a certain type of activity which would be referring to something classified or something of a secret nature.

Mr. Marshall. My question is, were you able to -- ex-

Mr. Marshall. My question is, were you able to -- excuse me -- identify any person on the committee or on the committee staff who gave information or disclosed information, classified or not, to persons outside the Select Committee or staff?

Mr. Field. Just to finish my answer, we never identified to my satisfaction there was any secret information that
came out through an identified committee source.

The second point, we never identified a specific person at any time. In other words, we never actually got down to a named person.

Mr. Marshall. As staff director did you take any means
to prevent --

Mr. Field. May I add one point to that?

Mr. Marshall. Sure.

Mr. Field. I am sure your experience is worth considering

here at this time. It is not easy to identify the source of a story. You have been through this at considerable expense and energy with some very talented people.

We recognized that. We did what we could short of putting somebody on the rack. If the newsmen won't tell you and the source doesn't volunteer, there are very few avenues available to you.

Mr. Marshall. Did you ever go to a newsman and ask him the source of his information?

Mr. Field. No, because frankly that would have been a very difficult avenue to take from two points of view as far as I am concerned. First, I was not in that business, vis-a-vis the news media, I didn't want to get into that. That was not within the scope of our resolution. Second of all, I did not want to be in a position of contacting newsmen excessively or unnecessarily. Third, I suppose I would mention on two separate occasions the issue of leaks came before the committee and there were specific resolutions placed before the committee as to whether or not they wald authorize the staff to conduct investigations of the leaks.

On both occasions the commmittee decided not to have the staff look into leaks.

Mr. Marshall. Was this by formal vote?

Mr. Field. By formal vote.

Mr. Marshall. Do you recall when this was?

Mr. Field. I recall the most important one which would have been the Monday or Tuesday, probably the Tuesday -- my dates aren't all that terrific -- the Tuesday after the weekend of the 25th. I remember Congressman Kasten introduced a resolution.

Mr. Marshall. That would have been the 27th?

Mr. Field. I believe there were two votes for it, maybe three. Kasten, Milford and I belive Aspin voted for it. The rest of the committee voted against it. So by that overwhelming vote we were instructed not to look into these things.

We did work for the committee and we followed the dictates of the committee and I was not in a position of being able to pursue just beyond conversations in talking with the members and working on the evidence that we had by analyzing articles and that type of thing.

Mr. Marshall. Let me ask the staff if they will give you a copy of the New York Times article of Mr. John F. Crewdson which appeared in the New York Times on January 26, 1976.

Let the record show that a copy of that has been given to you.

Mr. Field. I have a Nicholas M. Horlock.

Mr. Marshall. That is page 1. Look at page 2. Do you see the Crewdson article?

Mr. Field. Yes.

Mr. Marshall. Go down to the second paragraph underneath Mr. Crewdson's byline. "The 338-page report which has not been released but a copy of this was obtained by the New York Times discloses a number of irregularities uncovered by committee investigators."

Did that article come to your attention following its publication in the New York Times on January 26, 1976?

Mr. Field. Definitely.

Mr. Marshall. All right, sir. Was any investigation initiated by you or anyone on the committee or the staff as to the source of Mr. Crewdson's information -- excuse me, let me finish the question, then you may respond -- any investigation initiated by you or any member of the staff concerning that part of the article which says, "A copy of the 338-page report was obtained by the New York Times"?

Mr. Field. I think you will find that this sequence of events -- I believe this was the Monday that I am referring to that led to the Kasten resolution, and I proceeded according to the instructions of the committee, and the committee instructed me not to conduct this type of investigation, so that would be my primary response.

However, not to avoid it because there is specific committee action here, I as staff director did take an interest in the copies of the report. I read numerous articles pointing how our reports were supposed to be uncontrolled and so

forth. That is not true. We knew how many copies of the report we had, we knew where they were going, where they went, we kept track of that, we checked constantly on that, we kept records of that. We corroborated those records from time to time at frequent intervals, usually every day. At any point I would ask -- and I did ask a number of times during the week -- I met with the Chairman and went over with him -- as to where the different copies were.

As to the issue of numbers and identification on a report, I would only say that most of the documents that we received from the CIA and the FBI did not have numbers on them. It is not necessarily common practice in the area of classified documents. I think the general public may be led to believe that it is but it is not, mainly because it doesn't make a lot of difference. If there is a number on a report if somebody hands it to somebody to be Xeroxed --

Mr. Marshall. I don't mean to interrupt you but I intend to ask you in some detail on the subject.

Mr. Field. But you asked me if I had done things. I am not trying to say for the record, yes, we did a number of things.

Mr. Marshall. I am asking you about the January 26 article. Was anything done about it with regard to what Mr. Crewdson's source was and the statement that he had obtained and/or the New York Times had obtained a copy of the report?

Mr. Field. We proceeded as we had been all along with this same procedure to identify where the copies of the report were, who had them, what kind of procedures they had conducted vis-a-vis their own reports. During the week after the committee had told us not to conduct a formal investigation of this, we did analyze these articles to see if we could somehow tell if nothing else which version of the report appeared to have been either given to the New York Times or that they had access to. It is a little unclear as to whether they actually had a copy or merely had access to one and were pretending they had a copy.

In any event, we did analyze these articles to see if there were distinguishing features in those stories.

Mr. Marshall. What was your conclusion?

Mr. Field. It was mixed. There were definitely things in the articles which would have come from one of the reports that had been circulated to our members.

Mr. Marshall. Let me interrupt you here. When you say one of the reports would have been circulated to one of our members, are you referring to the initial circulation of the complete report as the January 19, 1976 draft?

Mr. Field. Again we are now getting into a whole sequence of circulation and versions which I know you have been through many times. Let me revise that statement.

Mr. Marshall. Excuse me. I am trying to identify for

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the record what you mean by various drafts being circulated.

Are you referring to the January 19 draft?

Mr. Field. Let me begin over again with what I was trying to get at here because I will clear that up.

The information which these articles have, which were probably the most detailed articles about the report, although most of the attention has been given to Daniel Schorr, that information was in reports that were circulated. There were other articles that had information that we did not possess.

Mr. Marshall. Which were those articles?

Mr. Field. One in particular dealt with, as I recall, subjects of pornographic movies the CIA had made. We didn't know who the subjects were and the names and so forth were coming out in these articles which was very strange to us.

Mr. Marshall. Can you identify the article as to publication or date?

Mr. Field. I can't. If you had a set of the articles
I could easily identify it. It may even be somewhere in here
(indicating). I would be happy to try to identify one afterwards if you would like.

There were stories on it which looked as though they
may have come out of Italy. We knew there was a copy of our
report in Italy with the ambassador. We found that out because he telegraphed us with his comments, at which point I

asked the CIA if they had telegraphed this around the world, and they said they had to any and all embassies -- to any embassies which might be affected by our report, which I was led to believe was a fair number of embassies. The Italian stories contained --

Mr. Marshall. My question is --

Mr. Field. So I have very mixed reactions on this.

Mr. Marshall. You testified at length but you never really identified what you mean by drafts being circulated. Again I ask you, are you referring to the first complete draft being circulated, the January 19, 1976 draft?

Mr. Field. What are you now referring to as far as my reference to drafts being circulated?

Mr. Marshall. Your testimony was various drafts had been circulated. My question --

Mr. Field. Do you want to start at the beginning?

Mr. Marshall. I want you to answer my question. My

question is, what do you mean by saying various drafts had

been circulated? Were they identified by date, was there

some other source of identification on them so we can know

what we are talking about when we say drafts are being circulated?

Mr. Field. The drafts that had been circulated -- I am not being evasive; I am not quite clear exactly what you want. Let me try this. The drafts that had been circulated

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beginning on the previous Monday, each day there had been different changes made and inserted in the drafts. We referred to those as different drafts; actually they were merely the same draft updated.

Mr. Marshall. You say the previous Monday. Is that January 19?

Mr. Field. Yes.

Mr. Marshall. Is that the first time a draft was circulated to the members of the committee? May I have an answer? Was that the first time --

Mr. Field. Yes.

Mr. Marshall. Yes?

Mr. Field. Yes, it was the first time that even the Chairman had seen the report.

Mr. Marshall. All right.

Mr. Field. The drafts were identifiable because we had a record of the committee proceedings where changes had been made so we could tell precisely when a change had been made and if, for example, a piece of information appeared in this story, and from our general recollection we would say now that says something we either added or deleted later on, we could find out, yes, in fact it had been Wednesday morning that information had been deleted or added.

If it had been deleted Wednesday, then it would be a pre-Wednesday version that would be in here.

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Mr. Marshall. Did you go through that process with Mr. Crewdson's story?

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Mr. Field. Yes.

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Mr. Marshall. What was your conclusion there as to the identification of drafts as the source of Mr. Crewdson's story?

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Mr. Field. We were not able to identify a specific draft.

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Mr. Marshall. Were you able to determine from reading the article and from your knowledge of the state of drafts on a particular date whether the statement, a copy of which was obtained by the New York Times, was in fact a correct statement?

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Mr. Field. I was never able to determine that, no.

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Mr. Marshall. Do you have any personal opinion about that?

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Mr. Field. I don't know of any conceivable way I actually could obtain -- unless you were to call John Crewdson

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and ask him.

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Mr. Marshall. My question is, from your analysis of the drafts do you have any judgment as to whether this statement is a correct statement or not?

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Mr. Field. I do not know whether he had a copy, no.

Mr. Marshall. Was it called to your attention that Mr. Daniel Schorr on a television show on January 28, 1976, ex-

1 hibited to the camera a document which he purported to say was a copy of a draft of the Select Committee's report? 3 Mr. Field. I am not sure of the exact days. I remember coming in one morning and somebody said the night before Daniel Schorr had held up on TV a copy of what appeared to be 5 6 one of our drafts. 7 Mr. Marshall. Did you make an investigation? 8 Mr. Field. This was after the Kasten resolution had 9 been defeated by the committee. 10 Mr. Marshall. My question is, did you make an investigation? 11 Mr. Field. I could not make an investigation. 12 Mr. Marshall. Your answer is no, you did not make an 13 investigation? 14 Mr. Field. Yes. 15 Mr. Marshall. If you wish to explain why you could not, 16 I think I understand your position. Did anyone make an inves-17 tigation? 18 Mr. Field. As to whether Daniel Schorr had a copy? 19 Mr. Marshall. As to whether what he exhibited on TV was 20 in fact a draft of the Select Committee report. 21 Mr. Field. No formal investigation. There were various 22 people that said it didn't look like the binder we used. 23 Whether or not I don't know. Mr. Marshall. Were you disturbed about this, either 25

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Mr. Field. I was extremely disturbed beginning with the

previous week. If you go back to the proceedings of our committee during that period of time you will see that I talked with the committee about it, I expressed my concern, I expressed my displeasure with it, I spoke to the staff about it at times. Yes, I was very concerned. This was the one thing that could destroy our committee and discredit it.

Mr. Marshall. Are you saying your concern fell on deaf ears insofar as the members of the Select Committee?

Mr. Field. That implies this was coming from the committee. In other words, yes, if the leak was from the committee it was falling on deaf ears. If the leak was not from the committee, then they may not have been in position to heed my concern and to do something.

Mr. Marshall. But your testimony is the committee took no steps?

Mr. Field. I had the feeling they were equally concerned.

Mr. Marshall. You were not concerned to take steps to investigate the source if it was within the committee?

Mr. Field. You have to go back to the transcript of that vote and the debate.

Mr. Marshall. May I have an answer to my question?

Mr. Field. I am answering your question. I don't think

you can place their refusal to vote in the area of lack of

concern. That sounds a little cavalier about it. They had serious problems vis-a-vis time. They were running out of time. They had four or five days left in the life of the committee. There was no indication they would go to the floor for an extension. The resolution that we had setting us up to investigate the intelligence agencies of the United States did not authorize us to conduct that kind of investigation. So we had serious legal problems with it, particularly if you try to subpens somebody. You have a specific resolution. We did not.

Mr. Marshall. The House resolution setting up your committee provides in Sections 2 and 6 that certain security procedures were to be adopted.

Mr. Field. Were to be adopted but it did not say we had the power or authority to investigate leaks from the executive branch, which this easily could have been, or leaks from the Congress.

Mr. Marshall. As staff director was it your view simply the security rules and regulations were going to be adopted and if they were carried out, fine, and if not, you were help-less? Surely that wasn't your view, was it, Mr. Field?

Mr. Field. You are changing the issue slightly.

Mr. Marshall. I am asking a question which is about your view as to whether there should be some inquiry that the rules and regulations were not adopted.

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Mr. Field. The answer is no. I did expect that we would and could and did do things where we suspected there may have been a problem of the staff. I was quite confident as a result of my work in the staff, the informal, if you want to call it, investigations that I had done, inquiries, examination of reports and so forth, that these things had not been coming from the staff.

Mr. Marshall. Let's talk about that. What is the basis for that conclusion on your part that they were not coming from the staff?

Mr. Field. Well, there are many, many events that would lead you to that.

Mr. Marshall. Give me one basis.

Mr. Field. One of the first ones would be this. That staff worked on the final report for five to six weeks, worked intensely on it. Most of the staff was involved. There wasn't even a speculation piece in the newspaper, even the type of things you heard about the Senate Intelligence Committee — that it has been learned the Senate Intelligence Committee will reopen an investigation of the assassination of John Kennedy. There was not a hint of what our report was going to contain. The staff involved in that report put together the final version of the draft on Sunday evening, January 18 it must have been.

Prior to that time there was no single draft of the re-

port. It had been in pieces and so forth and had not been rewritten or retyped. So you didn't have something that somebody could have taken away prior to that time and somehow arranged to get to the press. That was circulated to the members on Monday, January 19. It was also circulated to the executive branch. The news media were inquiring about this report before most of the people that worked on the thing even left the office. Most of the key people on that report had been with me constantly from the time it was circulated until the news article or news reports were coming in.

Secondly, at the same staff level there were no available reports to the staff. We had six copies in the staff. Those were under lock and key which I personally supervised. I remember one staff member -- I believe he is here this morning -- Ross Starek wanted to read the report. I was even leery about anybody reading it for half an hour. I didn't want those things out of control. I finally agreed to let him read it right there where I believe Jack Boos was negotiating this. Jack would watch him and it would be a limited period of time so I could be sure it didn't go anywhere. That is how concerned we were.

We kept control on those and they were in the news. That is one of many instances I can go through which indicates you are not talking of staff people.

Mr. Marshall. Are we talking about committee members?

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Mr. Field. I am not going to speculate beyond the staff. I am responsible for the staff.

Mr. Marshall. Are you saying there was no reference made until distribution was made to the executive branch as well as committee members?

Mr. Field. And to the executive branch which Xeroxed many, many copies and had no better control on it than we They didn't put any numbers on it, which I think is significant.

Mr. Marshall. Did you meet with Chairman Pike on January 17, 1976, to discuss a plan for distribution of the January 19 draft when those had been compilated and completed?

Mr. Field. If that is the Friday before, yes, I recall our meeting.

Mr. Marshall. What were your recommendations about distribution at that meeting?

Mr. Field. I recommended the report not be distributed, that it be kept in the secure area of the committee. To the best of my knowledge nothing that had ever been kept in the secure area of the committee had ever appeared anywhere in print and this would, I felt, assure that the report would be kept by the committee confidential until or unless they chose to make it public.

Mr. Marshall. Was it your view then committee members would have to come to the Select Committee space in order --

Mr. Field. To a library area we had set up.

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Mr. Marshall. Were those recommendations followed?

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Mr. Field. No, they were not.

Mr. Marshall. Was any reason given as to why they were

Mr. Field. We had a discussion and I was not the only

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not followed?

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one there. I think Jack Boos was there and Aaron Donner and

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the Chairman. We discussed the pros and cons. One of the

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consequences in that kind of plan was the fact it would be

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much more difficult for members to read the report and thereby

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participate intelligently in the discussions of the next week.

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As I recall, I think that was the main objection to it.

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think there was also a feeling on Mr. Pike's part that this was

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a report of a House committee, this was going to become pub-

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lic. It was written to be public, that we were not going to

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go around stamping it Top Secret. That view was also ex-

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In any event, the upshot of it was I was given in-

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structions as to how it should be circulated.

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Mr. Marshall. Would you tell us what those instructions were?

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Mr. Field. It was to have a covering letter on it, that

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we were not to use Top Secret stamps -- we didn't have any. Had I stamped it Top Secret I would have broken the law be-

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cause since I am not an executive branch employee I am not

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empowered by law to classify things. But it was not to be

stamped even Sensitive Material, which is a term we often used instead of the Top Secret term.

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It was not to be identified, in other words each copy marked with numbers, that kind of thing.

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Mr. Marshall. Did the January 19 draft or January 23 draft contain Top Secret information?

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Mr. Field. There was -- that report was in no way classified.

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Mr. Marshall. I understand that. I am asking if it contained Top Secret information.

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Mr. Field. Yes. I say that in a general term. couldn't identify for you specifically which line, which phrase. I presume it did. There was Top Secret, Secret, and Confidential. It may not have contained anything Top Secret but it could have.

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Mr. Marshall. If it didn't have a classification of Top Secret did it have information which in your judgment had

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been taken from documents that had been classified Top Secret?

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Mr. Field. I would feel confident in saying there was

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classified information in it. Whether there was anything Top Secret I can't say. Restricted code word and so forth, no.

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I would have to go back to the report and analyze it.

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Mr. Marshall. You touched on this area in your testi-

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mony. I would like to give you an opportunity to complete

this. Were the drafts numbered beginning with the distribu-

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tion of the January 19 draft, also the distribution of any changes to the January 19 draft as well as the draft of January 23? Were any of those numbered?

Mr. Field. No. Per the instructions of the committee through the Chairman.

Mr. Marshall. Was there any other system that you had for keeping account of persons who received the drafts as well as reception of changes in the drafts?

Mr. Field. Yes.

Mr. Marshall. Would you tell us what that system was?

Mr. Field. We kept a record which I reviewed from time to time of who had received which copy or who had received copies, if they received a second one because they had come to a hearing without their first one. If the executive branch had received one, if they had received a second one and then how many we had at the staff level, which I -- you were asking earlier why did I not suspect the staff. We kept things under lock and key. After the first few days there had been cases where members had come to a hearing and had forgotten their report and we had given them one of our six spare copies. After a few days we were down to two copies so there just weren't a lot of available copies at the staff level.

There were a lot more elsewhere all over the place.

Mr. Marshall. Were these copies that you loaned at a

moment's notice perhaps ever retrieved or otherwise accounted 2 for? 3 Mr. Field. I believe some of them were, yes. 4 Mr. Marshall. Were all of them? Mr. Field. I am going back in recollection now because 5 6 my recollection is some were not. Mr. Marshall. Were you personally in charge of this dis-7 tribution system you described or did you have a person on 8 your staff who had more immediate operational responsibility for it? 10 Mr. Field. That is precisely correct. I took full re-11 sponsibility for it. There was somebody obviously who did 12 this. 13 Mr. Marshall. Who did? 14 Mr. Field. Emily Sheketoff would have been the primary 15 person. She will no doubt appreciate my mentioning it. 16 Mr. Marshall. We will give Miss Sheketoff ample oppor-17 tunity to explain her view of things as well. 18 Mr. Field. I am sure. 19 20 21 Sheketoff? 22 23 24 25

Mr. Marshall. Was there anyone else who had operational responsibility for this system of distribution besides Miss Mr. Field. Not operational responsibility, no. If she were not in or were out of a room I might turn to somebody to help on some element of it or if we gave a copy of a report Approved For Release 2006/12/19:

to somebody I might ask somebody to come down and make sure that was given to Emily later and she inserted it in her record.

Mr. Marshall. Had you instructed Miss Sheketoff that the drafts contained classified information and given her sufficient facts to enable her to form an opinion to whether there was some care needed in the distribution and accounting of the drafts or any changes?

Mr. Field. We get gack to the classified situation. We did not use the term Classified because the draft was not classified.

Mr. Marshall. I understand that, but I am trying to distinguish between something on the draft, what you referred to earlier as classified information --

Mr. Field. Emily was very aware of the report. So was everyone on the staff. They knew exactly what was in it.

The letter circulated pointed out it would be a violation of our committee rules if it were revealed to any unauthorized person. Emily knew that, the staff knew it. Those who were distributing, I talked to personally, pointed out the necessity for making sure this went to the members, that it contained what we called executive session material.

Mr. Marshall. Following distribution of the January 19, 1976, draft, were you present at a meeting on the evening of January 22nd, going in on the morning of January 23, 1976, at

which Mr. Packman of the State Department, various representatives of the CIA were there to comment and discuss proposed changes in the January 19 draft?

Mr. Field. Yes.

Mr. Marshall. Was a copy of the draft of January 19 or any changes that were agreed to at that meeting taken by representatives of the CIA from that meeting?

Mr. Field. You would have to go back to the records on that. My recollection is yes.

Mr. Marshall. How many?

Mr. Field. I did not deal directly with them. ter of fact, I had been a peripheral participant in that meeting so I really think you ought to go back to the records on that.

Mr. Marshall. Whose responsibility was it --

Mr. Field. I remember asking afterwards if they had taken one with them and I was told yes.

Mr. Marshall. Who did you get that answer from? Mr. Field. I don't recall.

Mr. Marshall. But it is your belief that the CIA took copies from that meeting?

Mr. Field. Yes. And I asked many, many times after these articles began appearing because these were later versions because it would be very important if the CIA had taken a copy at a point or obtained one later. I didn't realize one

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had been given to them on that Saturday and it was very important to us to know whether they had somehow obtained a later report. The only avenue I knew was that evening when they had been in and I believe that they would have taken one. I asked, I was assured that they had taken one.

Mr. Marshall. You have no recollection of who told you

I probably asked five or ten people. Two or three probably said yes. I know I asked Aaron Donner, I asked Jack Boos, I would assume I asked Emily Sheketoff. I probably asked some of the other people who were involved that night. I know I received affirmative answers on that.

Mr. Marshall. Did the CIA request a copy of the Select Committee report on January 24, 1976?

Which day is that? Is that Friday? That is Saturday.

Saturday. No. Friday night I got a telephone call from Mr. Rogovin.

Mr. Marshall This is January 23rd you are referring to?

Mr. Marshall. Tell us about that telephone call.

Mr. Field. Mr. Rogovin wanted a copy of our final re-

What did you say to him?

Mr. Field. I said absolutely not.

Mr. Marshall. Was this a decision you made or was it a decision that you were passing on under instruction?

Mr. Field. As I recall the sequence I believe I made this decision at that point because I did not have authority to give him one. Then I called Aaron Donner, either that night or the next morning, who talked to the Chairman, who got back to me and concurred in the decision and said, yes, that is the right decision.

We were concerned at that point that if we handed out our final version there would be some attempt to run book reviews of it out of the White House or the CIA. In fact, on Monday Mr. Colby was up giving a news conference, characterizing our report, and it was the kind of thing we hoped to avoid by saying it is our final version, you will wait along with everybody else until it becomes public.

Mr. Marshall. Were there any changes made after the meeting on January 22, 23, and whatever changes were agreed to there and the report adopted by the Select Committee on January 23rd?

Mr. Field. Yes. If I were to characterize them I would say they were not many. There were perhaps half a dozen. That would be my recollection. Generally speaking, it was the type of thing where the committee would vote to delete a footnote or would vote to delete a word. They were reasonably easily identifiable. I mention this only because that

Thursday copy becomes reasonably significant because it wouldn't have been hard for somebody to go from a Thursday copy --

Mr. Marshall. That is January 22nd?

Mr. Field. Right -- where there were a lot of changes made. But once you had that version, if you did, to get to the Friday version would not have been hard. You could probably have talked to somebody who had been in the committee proceedings that day and gotten a pretty good rundown. You could do it by memory almost.

Mr. Marshall. Was Mr. Rogovin at this meeting on the evening of January 22nd-23rd?

Mr. Field. I am not sure. I seem to recollect him coming in at some point but even though I am under oath I wouldn't want to swear to that.

One other important point about that I read in one of the newspaper articles -- or maybe it was Mr. Bowers' opening statement the CIA apparently said they didn't take that copy with them. I find that rather incredible because the version they would have come in --

Mr. Marshall. The 19th version?

Mr. Field. Yes, to conduct this negotiation, and where we ended up later that night, the original versions would have been, to be honest about it, worthless to them. I remember them discarding their version early on in the negotia-

tions and using one of our remaining copies to negotiate from and make changes because they were talking from such a completely different version when they started out it was just hopeless.

Mr. Marshall. If the CIA took the copy of whatever was agreed to on the evening of January 22-23 when you talked to Mr. Rogovin on the evening of the 23rd did he give any reason as to why he was requesting a copy of something the CIA already had?

Mr. Field. It was for official purposes. In other words, the general tenor of the conversation -- he was quite annoyed that we were being uncooperative in not giving them an official final version so they can be sure -- I pointed out there had been very few changes and I couldn't imagine what purposes they needed a copy of that report on that Friday night for, but for whatever purpose it would be they had something that was close enough. Then there was this sort of thing: We want a final complete corrected clean version.

My problem with that was the CIA had no more need for that. The reason we had given them a copy of the report in the first place was so they could make comments on things they claimed were sensitive and we said maybe they were not sensitive. Once the committee had voted 9 to 4 to make that a public report, that process was ended. There was not going to

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be any further negotiation and there were not further negotia-

Mr. Marshall. Let me interrupt. When you say a vote of 9 to 4 you are referring to January 23?

Mr. Field. That is right. After that, when Mr. Rogovin called up, my response to him was there is no purpose in having copies floating out in the executive branch. We are concerned about it coming out of the executive branch. We did not want it coming out earlier via the White House or any other place. I spoke to him about it that night, had quite a discussion with him about that.

Mr. Marshall. Have you read the version published in the Village Voice on February 16 and February 23, 1976?

Mr. Field. I must admit I haven't read the whole thing for two reasons. First of all, I read it and I have read it enough and you can only read these things so many times.

Mr. Marshall. You say you wrote a lot of it. You are referring not to authorship in the Village Voice but your prior authorship?

Mr. Field. The words written there were often written by me.

Mr. Marshall. The question is when. I take it that was earlier work you had done. You are not a writer for the Village Voice.

Mr. Field. Yes. The second reason, I was very dis-

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couraged. I didn't buy a copy of the Village Voice, I never have, and I never will. I was pretty discouraged.

Mr. Marshall. Based upon the part of the article or articles that you read, were you able to form any judgment as to which draft or which draft as amended or changed the Village Voice had obtained?

Mr. Field. The staff worked at one point in analyzing the Village Voice article and my recollection of the results of that was that it appeared -- well, it was a strange draft, to be honest. I think you have found the same thing. It had some of the Friday changes in it.

Mr. Marshall. Excuse me. Friday? Are you talking
about January 23?

Mr. Field. Yes. This would be the last day we made revisions. It had some of those changes in it which would indicate it was a very late version of our committee's report. But it didn't have all of the changes in it for Friday. There were some missing pages which may not be significant. It was probably passed around to the point where pages could be missing. I understand from your report there were two pages in your report that were not in the Village Voice. But the most important thing from our point of view was the changes were contained in the Village Voice.

Mr. Marshall. My question is, did you form a judgment as to which draft appeared there?

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Mr. Field. It looked like the late Thursday draft with somebody adding in half of the Friday changes, that kind of thing. It didn't strike me as anything we would have had at the committee level because — this goes back to the question way back, why did I have confidence in the staff? At the committee staff level I feel quite confident we kept accurate copies. I know we did because it was our report that went to press eventually. We had the ultimate responsibility and we only had one or two copies. We kept them both up in case we needed two copies for the printer. We had a copy and a backup copy. Those were accurate. So when this appeared and it was inaccurate I don't know of any way a staff-typed copy could have been that way.

Mr. Marshall. The staff failed to make all of the changes in particular copies. You have had such a conversation with Congressman Treen, have you not?

Mr. Field. You would have to recite that conversation to me. I am not sure what you are driving at. No, the staff copies were accurate. Now, whether the members' copies were accurate, I believe that is what you are referring to. That is a different story. That depended on whether the member got his copy to us in time to get that day's changes in it or whether we had to go to his office or do it, that type of thing. Our staff copies were accurate.

Mr. Marshall. Didn't you tell Congressman Treen there

were some instances where the staff had failed to get changes to Select Committee members?

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Mr. Field. That is to the members.

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Mr. Marshall. Yes, sir. The staff had failed to get some of the changes to the members.

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Mr. Field. I was talking about the staff copies.

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Mr. Marshall. I understand that. May I have an answer to my question? There were instances where the staff had failed to get changes to the Select Committee members?

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Mr. Field. And/or the member had failed to get his changes. We worked for the member. If he chose to take his report home for the weekend, which I know Mr. Treen either took his report or left it with us for a period of time, and

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I believe in that context I pointed out to him he didn't have

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all the changes.

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Mr. Marshall. My question is for whatever reason, without trying to assign fault one way or the other, there were

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drafts in the possession of members which did not have all

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of the committee changes; is that not correct?

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Mr. Field. Yes, but let me elaborate on that.

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Mr. Marshall. All right.

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in there would have been of a block nature. In other words,

Mr. Field. The changes that would not have been

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either you got the Tuesday changes, let's say, or you

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didn't, or you got the Wednesday changes or you didn't.

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But this was a case in the Village Voice type situation where

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you had half of the Friday changes.

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Mr. Marshall. Didn't Mr. Treen challenge you about the changes on Monday, January 26, and the fact that they had

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not been made in some of the Members' drafts?

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Mr. Field. Monday, the 26th?

which had not been made in Members' drafts.

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Mr. Marshall. Yes. There were four specific changes

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Mr. Field. Yes.

session type discussion.

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And I am not sure that doesn't get into executive

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Mr. Marshall. I am not asking for the substance.

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Mr. Field. There was something unusual about those changes, which I don't want to get into right now. And that

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was a little different. That was not a routine change.

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There had been a situation here where the staff had been told

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to do certain things -- it is hard to explain -- and we were

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Mr. Marshall. Let me interrupt there. We can go into

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executive session.

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waiting upon word from others before we did them.

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Mr. Field. It was not an accidental missing of things which the Friday Village Voice thing would have been. In other words, the Friday Village Voice thing was not something which would be an explanation for them being missing. Those four, there was a different controversy.

Mr. Marshall. Did you at any time take a draft of the Select Committee's report, beginning with the draft of January 19, 1976, any changes up until then, after the report was adopted on January 23, home with you?

Mr. Field. No.

Mr. Marshall. Did you at any time take any draft of the Select Committee's report?

Mr. Field. No.

Mr. Marshall. Let me finish -- outside the committee's
space?

Mr. Field. I assume you would not count going to hearings.

Mr. Marshall. No, sir, I mean other than going to hearings.

Mr. Field. To thebest of my knowledge, no, unless I went up and visited one of the Members and took them with me -- up to see Chairman Pike, for example. Short of that kind of business, no, I did not.

Mr. Marshall. Was any draft ever delivered to you
at your home?

502 Approved For Release 2006/12/19 : CIA-RDP91-00966R000800030001-1 Mr. Field. Yes. Mr. Marshall. All right. When was that? Mr. Field. I'm not exactly sure. It was either on Saturday or Sunday. Mr. Marshall. The 24th or 25th of January, 1976? Mr. Field. The 24th or 25th. Mr. Marshall. Who delivered it? Mr. Field. Bob Brauer. Mr. Marshall. And what were the circumstances of that delivery, insofar as they were known to you? Mr. Field. As I recall, he called, he had been working on Congressman Dellum's individual views, and he had finished working with the report, and wanted to return it to the committee. As I recall, the committee -- there was nobody there. Mr. Marshall. This is what Mr. Brauer told you? Mr. Field. Yes, my recollection is that he told me he had finished with it, and wanted to get it back to the committee, that I told him I didn't believe anybody was at the committee, that I was on my way down, that I would wait, if he would bring it by the house, that I would take it down to the

Mr. Marshall. This is a telephone conversation you had with Mr. Brauer before he delivered the copy to you at your home?

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committee and lock it up, which I did.

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Mr. Field. That is correct.

Mr. Marshall. Did he give you any explanation as to the urgency of calling you on a Saturday or Sunday, whichever it was, about delivering the draft to you?

Mr. Field. I didn't get any feeling of urgency. I think it was perfectly normal. He wanted to get it back to the committee. And that was my recollection of that telephone call.

Mr. Marshall. What did you do with the draft after you received it from Mr. Brauer?

Mr. Field. I took it to the committee and locked it up.

Mr. Marshall. Did you ask Mr. Brauer if he had made any copies, or if there were other copies outstanding of the draft?

Mr. Field. No, I did not.

Mr. Marshall. Did he volunteer that information?
Mr. Field. No, he did not.

Mr. Marshall. Now, were there any other instances, to your knowledge, where drafts of the Select Committee's report were outside the Select Committee's spaces other than those which had been distributed to Members, and to the CIA, or the Executive Branch, as you testified.

Mr. Field. What do you mean other instances? He was a member -- he was a staff -- I know of other staff people who saw it. That was not an unusual circumstance.

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Mr. Marshall. When you say who saw it, you mean who saw it outside the Select Committee spaces?

Mr. Field. Yes. They wouldn't have seen it in our space, no way.

Mr. Marshall. Who were they?

Mr. Field. I remember discussing it with Paul Ahern,
who works for Congressman McClory, and he had detailed knowledge
of the report, had obviously read it. I remember one of our
staff people telling me that Congressman Aspin's Press
Secretary had been reading it. Those are two instances. I
vaguely recall others, but not well enough that I would
want to --

Mr. Marshall. Now, turning your attention to -Mr. Field. By the way, I also have spoken with people
who have friends in the White House, who have absolutely
nothing to do with intelligence, classified information,
personnel, and so forth, who read our report.

Mr. Marshall. Who were they?

Mr. Field. I will tell you in executive session.

Mr. Marshall. All right.

Turning to the Select Committee's procedures for safeguarding sensitive or classified information, were there any instructions or procedures or even customs adopted with regard to trash --that is clippings or copies of documents, which would be either classified or sensitive, and how that

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trash was to be disposed of at the end of the working day, or some other periodic time?

Mr. Field. Yes, we had numerous discussions of it, talked with the CIA about it, talked with the House of Representatives about it, many things.

Mr. Marshall. What were those procedures that you actually adopted with regard to trash?

Tram not interested about your lunch trash. I am talking about classified documents trash.

Mr. Field. The main procedures in the first instance was we just collected it, as I recall. We then obviously began to accumulate a large amount of trash. We tried to determine what prior committees had done, including committees such as the Impeachment Committee, the Senate Watergate Committee. We found that they had had very severe problems locating an incinerator, which would be the best way to get rid of it. We tried to find an incinerator. Eventually we did locate an incinerator. I approved and spoke with the Chairman about a procedure by which one of our staff members would take this to an incinerator. We had a problem with that later on. I know we got into extensive discussions with the CIA, trying to get them to pick up our trash, and take it away for us. And I honestly do not recall. The upshot of that I believe we worked out an arrangement with them. But you would really have to get into that with

other people.

Mr. Marshall. There is evidence before this committee that trash which may have contained classified documents was simply stuck out in the hall. Do you have any knowledge ofthat?

Mr. Field. I have no knowledge of that. I would find that very unusual, and I doubt it:

Mr. Marshall. Was there anyone on the committee staff who had the responsibility for monitoring trash in the committee's spaces to determine whether it should go into a sensitive type procedure for destruction, or whether it could be put into a common waste receptacle for destruction.

Mr. Field. I would say anybody that was in our library and documents control section would have had that responsibility.

Mr. Marshall. My question is, was there anyone assigned the specific responsibility?

Mr. Field. I would say they were all assigned that responsibility.

Mr. Marshall. I don't mean to quarrel with you about your answer.

Mr. Field. I really mean that.

Mr. Marshall. I am concerned that nobody had the specific responsibility -- unless youcan tell me that it was Mr. or Mrs. so-and-so's responsibility to do it.

Mr. Field. I had the responsibility for security. I

would tell people who were in certain areas, such as the people in the library area, that they were to do -- they were to destroy the classified documents, if they were to be destroyed. If there were specific documents to be destroyed, to come to me for approval, as to whether they were to be destroyed. We returned -- I believe we returned all of them. We got into a big flap about this with the CIA. We had 75,000 documents that were classified, many of which were our documents. And I believe we returned every one of them. So when you talk of destroying classified documents, I do not think we did.

Now, we occasionally had copies of things. I approve the destruction of those. And it could be anyone of a number of people.

Mr. Marshall. What was the procedure for destruction of classified or copies of classified documents?

Mr. Field. We put it through the shredder.

Mr. Marshall. You put it through the shredder?
Mr. Field. Right.

Mr. Marshall. And were you the only one who had the specific responsibility to see that that information was put through the shredder, or did you delegate that to anyone else on your staff?

Mr. Field. Somebody would come to me and say, is it all right to destroy the copies of the material we had for

today's hearing? And I would say yes. And then the person who had come to me and asked permission to do it would do it.

Mr. Marshall. Who was in charge of seeing that various persons came to you when there was a decision to be made about destruction of copies of classified documents?

Mr. Field. I was.

Mr. Marshall. To your knowledge, did any of the staff members keep personal files in their desks containing classified information?

Mr. Field. Yes.

Mr. Marshall. Did you take any steps to stop this
practice?

Mr. Field. The desks were all in a secure area.

Mr. Marshall. The question is: Did you take any steps to stop this practice?

Mr. Field. I didn't stop it. I encouraged it. This was a secure area. They obviously worked at their desks. I don't know of a desk at the CIA or the FBI where people don't work, have their documents, have their documents in files. So I encouraged people to work at their desks. I am not sure I follow what you are driving at.

Mr. Marshall. I'm sure you did. But I am talking about storage of classified documents overnight. Were they encouraged to store these documents in their desks overnight?

Mr. Field. I know that we had files elsewhere in the

committee .

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Mr. Marshall. Excuse me just a moment.

Mr. Quillen. Mr. Chairman -- would the gentleman yield?

Mr. Field, did you, as Staff Director, deliver any of the copies of any report to any members of the staff of the Select Committee on Intelligence or the Committee on Intelligence in the Senate?

Mr. Field. No, we did not.

Mr. Quillen. Did you work with members of that committee during this hearing?

Mr. Field. We had contact with the staff.

Mr. Quillen. Not this hearing, but your hearing, the operations of the Select Committee.

Mr. Field. Right. We had contact with them. We worked primarily in the legislative area, as to proposals, that kind of thing.

Mr. Quillen. But no copies of your report were delivered toany staff member or anyone in the Senate?

Mr. Field. That is correct.

Mr. Quillen. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Foley. With the Committee's approval, we will stay in session until the second bells ring.

You may proceed.

Mr. Marshall. Did you retain a gentleman named Mr. Herb Brooks on the committee staff?

Mr. Field. Herb Brooks worked in the -- yes, Herb
Brooks worked in the Document Control Section. He had
25 years of experience with the CIA, and I notice that when
Mr. Bowers put together his report -- by the way, he said
there was a 24-year old girl who was in charge of security.
That is incorrect. I was in charge of security. She carried
out a number of functions related to security, so did Mr.
Brooks. Mr. Brooks probably carried out more functions with
respect to security than she did. And he had 25 years with
the CIA. And that really ought to be included.

Mr. Marshall. Did you rely heavily on Mr. Brooks' experience in handling of classified information?

Mr. Field. No. I frankly was not impressed by the experience of any CIA or FBI people I saw in handling classified information. I think it is interesting that we have subjected our committee staff to this microscopic investigation -- and I'm frankly amazed at how little has come out. My experience with the CIA was that they were incredibly sloppy in handling classified documents. They would come up to me in the hall with a courier, and he would hand me a stack of things without ever asking who I was, and not knowing me. Somebody would point down the hall, that is Mr. Field down there -- and hand me a stack of things and off he would go, often times without me signing for it.

Mr. Marshall.I am a little confused by your statement that Mr. Brooks had 25 years of experience with the CIA,

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and that ought to be enough for anyone, and your statement that in your experience CIA doesn't know what it is doing when it is handling classified documents.

Mr. Field. I would not say it doesn't know what it is

doing. All I am saying is I do not think they possess any particularly God-given greater ability at handling and organizing information than we did. Our records were far superior to theirs. When we returned documents, we had complete records, extremely accurate, of everything we had.

We had every single one of 75,000 classified documents, and we returned it to them. We had documents they did not even know they had given us, that they had lost receipts. They used to call us up and ask us --

Mr. Marshall. That opens another line of questions. Do you know how you obtained documents that CIA did not know they had given you?

Mr. Field. They found receipts. They had lost them.

They lost their records -- their records on the back of envelopes. We were finding things for them constantly.

They would call us up and ask us whether we received something because they lost records of it, and we knew.

Mr. Marshall. Do you recall instances with regard to the Jackson memo?

Mr. Field. That raises another very interesting point.
Mr. Marshall. Let me see if I can ask you a question

first, before we get to that interesting point. Do you recall the Jackson memo?

Does that trigger some meaning in your mind?
Mr. Field. Yes, it does.

Mr. Marshall. Was that not a specific instance where the CIA at least took the position with your committee that that memorandum had been taken out of their possession or the information in it taken out of their possession without their concurrence?

Mr. Field. We did not take the memo. We took the information from the memo. We took the information from hundreds and thousands of memos. They knew what we took, because they sat there, and you can bet your bottom dollar they watched every word we wrote down. They knew we had that. I read in Mr.Bowers' statement here that I had wanted that memo to be up front in the report or something. When I wrote the draft of the report, I didn't even know we had that memo. The only reason it got in late as a footnote was because the Chairman asked where it was. I went down and found it, read it. And put it in at his request.

This is used very conveniently as kind of an inuendo that then it led off the two news stories, Daniel Schorr and John Crewdson, and because I wanted it up front and they had it up front maybe there is some relationship here.

I didn't know we had it. I don't know where Mr. Bowers

got that information, but I would appreciate if he is going to make that kind of allegation, if when he interviewed me he had simply asked me, "did you have an excessive interest in the Jackson memo," and the answer would be no.

Mr. Field. I will let you complete your answer if you wish.

Mr. Foley. The committee will at this point stand in recess until 1:00 p.m.

Mr. Field, can you return at 1:00 p.m.?

Mr. Field. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I have an airplane back to Connecticut this afternoon.

Mr. Foley. We hope to be able to finish your testimony to accommodate that.

The committee will stand in recess until 1:00 p.m. this afternoon.

(Whereupon, at 11:35 o'clock a.m., the committee was recessed to reconvene at 1:00 o'clock p.m., the same day.)

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STATEMENT OF LOWELL P. WEICKER, JR., U. S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Senator Weicker. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much, and Members of your committee, for allowing me to say a few words.

I am here watching your proceedings, which I think are very thoughtful, and very thorough.

Searl Field is not just an ex-employee of mine -- he is now a constituent also, having bought a home in Mystic, Connecticut.

I am not here in any way to involve myself in the merits of the matter before you, but rather just to make several comments as to this man.

He was my Assistant Counsel on the Watergate and did an outstanding job. Searl is a person of enormous integrity, and enormous ability. And very frankly, I think that as an outsider, as to one who observed the proceedings over here on the House side, and the work of that particular committee, I think the committee did an outstanding job, and did a tremendous service for the American people. And I was very proud of the House of Representatives, as indeed I have been over the years for the work done here.

But I know that what this town needs, very frankly, is more Searl Fields. And believe me, when you go ahead and lock horns with the establishment, they are going to close the ring, and they always do. And the first ones to go ahead

and feel the crunch are the idealists, are those who refuse to compromise, are those individuals of integrity. And I want to make sure that we continue to attract the type of people that have those qualities. Searl is one of them.

Very frankly, I offered to him a position back on my staff, after he was through with his work over here in the House. He chose not to accept, not on the basis that he would not want to work for me, or he didn't feel the job was worthy of his abilities, but very frankly, he was discouraged. And I think that is bad.

As I say, if there is anything this country needs, and this Capitol needs, it is courage, it is idealism, it is the willingness to get the truth out. And if you are going to go ahead and confront the Establishment, and I have done it, believe me, they play rough.

But, you know, when it comes to a stand-up-and-be-counted time, I will tell you where I want to stand, next to guys like this.

That is really all I have to say. Thank you.

Mr. Bennett. Thank you very much.

I think really we would be better off if we went to answer that roll call and came right back.

(Short voting recess.)

SD F-tell. 7-22-76 1:50 Mr. Foley. The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct will resume its sitting. The Chair wishes to explain, unfortunately we had two votes seriatim which has taken the time for members to respond and return.

Counsel.

Mr. Marshall. Do you wish to complete the answer that you were in the middle of when we suspended or had you completed your answer?

Mr. Field. I had one other point I wanted to make. This was in reference to the Jackson memo which appeared in the final report, and to go back to the issue of taking notes at the CIA and the propriety of that, I would point out that I would say most of our investigating was done via the technique of sitting in a room where files would be brought out and our investigator would take rather extensive notes and would bring the notes back in. The fact is that the CIA they eventually provided us with typewriters because some of our investigators could type faster than write so it was not unusual for us to take information from a memo that had been made available to us and use those notes as part of our investigation. I think that is helpful.

There is sort of an implication the Jackson memo was purloined and that was very much part of our routine investigative method.

Mr. Marshall. In your testimony this morning you men-

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tioned there at one time were records kept by the Select Committee staff concerning distribution of various drafts of the Select Committee report?

Mr. Field. That is correct.

Mr. Marshall. Do you know where those records are now, sir?

Mr. Field. I would assume they were with the committee records which are -- I believe the Clerk of the House has ultimate custody. I guess they are at the Archives.

Mr. Marshall. Were there logs showing distribution to particular persons on particular dates of particular drafts?

Mr. Field. Yes. The word log is a word of art but they were records. Identification of who had copies, how many copies, that kind of thing. From time to time we would turn them into reports. There would be a memo to me or the Chairman saying this is the result of our latest --

Mr. Marshall. These were in existence at the time you left your duties as staff director?

Mr. Field. I would presume they were. I can't guarantee. The day I left I didn't go back to check to see if they were still there. It is possible somebody, when there was no more use for them, had destroyed them. But I would doubt it.

Mr. Marshall. Mr. Lehman, who was a member of the Select Committee, testified that he was unavailable to have received his copy of the January 23 draft.

Mr. Field. That is correct.

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Mr. Marshall. And that he attempted to obtain what he referred to as his copy on January 24 the following day which was a Saturday, by going by the Select Committee offices and inquiring as to the whereabouts of that copy. He stated although the staff made a search they were unable to produce his copy and that another copy was created on the spot, as it were, and handed to him.

Were you aware that Congressman Lehman was unable to find his copy when he went by the staff spaces on January 24 and, if so, was an investigation made to determine the whereabouts of that copy?

Mr. Field. I would address myself to the use of the word staff couldn't locate them. On that Satufday morning -- we had been through a very intense week up until two or three o'clock in the morning, night after night. The previous weekend we had worked all weekend. That Saturday morning I finally took off and went shopping. I don't think there were maybe more than one or two people in the committee offices. The fact the staff would not be in that morning would not be surprising to me if one of the members went by and you didn't have your complement of librarians and people who could locate these things and it did not come to my attention Mr. Lehman had had a problem with his copy. Come Monday I am sure it was worked out. But if he had been given another copy, his

copy was then identified and so forth.

Mr. Marshall. My question is, do you know for a fact -not whether you are sure -- that Mr. Lehman's copy, the copy
delivered to his office on the 23rd which he did not receive
and which he testified was then taken back to the Select
Committee spaces, was ever accounted for as to its whereabouts?

Mr. Field. As I testified, I don't recall the Lehman incident. I do recall the early part of that next week going through checks of the copies and being satisfied that all the copies were accounted for. So in a general sense my answer would be yes, I do not recall the specific instance.

Mr. Marshall. You do not know where Mr. Lehman's copy was at the time he attempted to locate it on January 24 specifically?

Mr. Field. No, although I wasn't in Saturday morning.

Mr. Marshall. Did you know Mr. Daniel Schorr before undertaking your duties as staff director?

Mr. Field. I would want to be careful about the use of the word know. I knew who he was.

Mr. Marshall. Had you ever met him?

Mr. Field. I watched television.

I don't recall whether I ever met him or not. I know he had covered the Watergate hearings on the Senate side. I had no dealings with him over there. We met at some point when reporters were standing around on a break. I may have met

him. It didn't make enough impression for me to recall being introduced to him. I did not know him in any sense that
I would walk up to him and strike up a conversation or that he
would know me out of the blue.

Mr. Marshall. Did you from time to time while you were staff director seek Mr. Schorr's advice or guidance as to how the Select Committee should handle its dealings with the press or deal with the question of leaks?

Mr. Field. Let me begin with another description of Mr. Schorr.

Mr. Marshall. I hope you are going to end with an answer to the question.

Mr. Field. I will. No question about it.

I did not have any relationship with him in that sense. Let me put it in colloqual terms. I never had a drink with Daniel Schorr, I never did anything socially with him, never had dinner or even a cup of coffee with him. To the best of my knowledge I have never entered into a conversation with him outside of such as in this room where we held a great many hearings where he might wander up to the table and ask some questions or out in the hall, that type of thing when we were walking out. So I did not have that kind of relationship with him.

Now, what you are referring to is on New Year's Eve the committee had come across what I considered a very serious

matter. The FBI -- we had uncovered what appeared to be a kickback scandal in the FBI, a major scandal. The FBI obviously was concerned about this. Just prior to New Year's Eve they sent a number of agents out and attempted to intimidate one of our witnesses. They had made up a statement for him to sign recanting part of his testimony before our committee and according to Mr. Kaiser who was the witness, had forced him to sign it.

We were extremely concerned about this matter because the treatment of our witnesses was a very important, very serious problem. We developed information on that and I want to say more about that and I am sure you want to talk more about that.

I was quite concerned that the FBI was going to release a publicity wash on us announcing to the public that one of our key witnesses in that scaldal had recanted some of his testimony before the committee. I wanted to make sure that the true facts were known before the FBI hit us with this publicity.

After we had put the facts together I called Daniel
Schorr because it was New Year's Eve, to ask if they had a
news program that night because I was going to make some information available vis-a-vis the treatment of our witnesses,
nothing to do with the substance of our investigation, nothing
to do with our work product, strictly the procedures and the

1 treatment of our witnesses. I was not going to make it 2 available if there was not going to be any news in the news-3 papers, anything like that. I didn't know how things oper-4 ated on New Year's Eve. It is a very unusual day of the 5 I called to see if there was a newscast. I was not 6 asking for his views, I was asking for information. 7 the information. He said there was a newscast. Fine, thank you. We will have a packet of materials the com-8 mittee will be making public, a letter to the Attorney General 9 of the United States, a public letter, and this will be avail-10 able this afternoon.

That I hope answers your question did I call him. belive that is what you were referring to.

Mr. Marshall. Let me ask you this. To be completely fair with you, I am not trying to trap you at all, but would you say this to Mr. Shore in that telephone conversation: "Look, I called Daniel Schorr, I get a lot of good advice from Daniel Schorr. He has given me a lot of good advice and I asked him what to do on this situation" -- meaning the situation that you have just testified to -- "and he said the best thing to do is make a direct attack."

Will you comment on whether you made that statement or words to that effect.

Mr. Field. I do not recall words to that effect. have said, my recollection is that I called to find out if

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there was a newscast, if this would be a good night to release some information that we were quite concerned about and we wanted to make sure came out and got due attention so we would not be caught in a crossfire with the FBI trying to discredit our witnesses.

Mr. Marshall. Is this how newsmen happened to be in the committee spaces later on on December 31, 1975, specifically Mr. Schorr, Mr. Jim Adams, Mr. Lawrence Stern, and perhaps others?

Mr. Field. I would think that report, the materials we put together on that, were distributed to the press in general, to all press. They were supposed to be.

Mr. Marshall. Do you recall those persons being there on that day?

Mr. Field. Yes. The instruction was this material was to go to the press gallery. This was a public letter to the Attorney General of the United States enclosing the facts that we had developed from Mr. Kaiser, nothing from the work product of our committee.

Mr. Marshall. Was a transcript shown to those reporters on that day when they were there?

Mr. Field. A transcript relating to the events of the treatment of one of our witnesses. It did not contain any information related to the relationship between U.S. Reporting and the FBI, related to the kickback scandal or any of the

targets of that investigation. It did not contain any of our investigative work product. It contained strictly the interview with Mr. Martin Kaiser, that he wanted to make sure for the Attorney General's purposes he had an accurate and factual description from Mr. Kaiser's own mouth of how the FBI had treated one of our witnesses.

Mr. Marshall. Was this meeting set up at your dicretion or someone else's direction?

Mr. Field. That was set up explicitly at my direction -- the meeting with Mr. Kaiser?

Mr. Marshall. The meeting with the newsmen later on that day to receive the package you described?

Mr. Field. Yes.

Mr. Marshall. I want to make certain. Was that meeting with the newsmen in the committee spaces set up at your direction or someone else?

Mr. Field. Yes, at my direction.

Mr. Marshall. Were all newsmen invited or just selected newsmen?

Mr. Field. I am going back in my recollection now. I would say that the materials were to be distributed to all newsmen, any newsmen who came by the committee and wanted to know what these were and so forth would get a description of them. As I recall, there was no major attempt to select out newsmen.

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Keep in mind there were obviously certain newsman who covered us, typically AP, UPI, NBC, ABC; the large organizations w uld have somebody who would cover you constantly. Those people obviously would be in line for an explicit description of exactly what it is we are saying here.

Mr. Marshall. Do you recall a conversation with Mr.
Oliphant concerning the New York Times article by Mr. Crewdson,
a copy of which has been previously exhibited to you during
the morning testimony, in which you told Mr. Oliphant the
following while walking back with him in the committee space:
"Boy, they really put a lot in the New York Times report."
That is what he said. You said, "Yes. I didn't think it was
so bad when I looked at page 1, but when I got to page 14 it
was terrible. You know I had to call the New York Times
and tell them not to print any more."

Then he said editorially, "Boy, you really feel like an ass hole when you have to tell the New York Times to hold your own story."

Did you make those statements to Mr. Oliphant?

Mr. Field. I never said it to Tim Oliphant.

Mr. Marshall. You never said it in the context of the discussion of the New York Times --

Mr. Field. I never said I called the New York Times or that I had told them to hold a story or that it would be difficult to hold a story of your own. That is an absolute lie.

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Tim Oliphant is not a credible witness. He was not a good investigator in the sense of his ability to get facts straight. I had not been able to put him in charge of the investigation which I had intended to because of his inability to be accurate and to corroborate the charges that he used to make. had serious problems hiring him because his FBI report had not been good.

Mr. Foley. I think if you are going to continue in these particular remarks regarding the FBI report they should be continued in executive session.

I appreciate that, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Field.

In general let me generalize, since Mr. Oliphant has made a number of charges here, I think all I want to do from the point of view of the record --

Mr. Marshall. I am not identifying Mr. Oliphant as the source of information; I am simply asking you whether you made those remarks. You deny them. If you wish to make comments about Mr. Oliphant I think under the rules of the House we must go into executive session and I will give you an opportunity to make such a statement in executive session.

The only problem I have now is you have put Mr. Field. in a statement by him that is very damaging to me. I must be able to respond to that kind of thing and be able to defend my position and I only want to point out that Tim Oliphant was a disgruntled employee.

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Mr. Bennett. I think the attorney said Mr. Oliphant has not been identified as the man who said that.

Mr. Marshall. I did not identify Mr. Oliphant as the source of the information.

Mr. Field. I didn't say it and obviously I don't know who else could --

Mr. Marshall. Let's go on to this. Are you familiar with the practice in Washington of distributing advance copies of rather lengthy reports or reports that may require some analysis to newsmen in advance of the date they are actually released?

Mr. Field. Yes.

Mr. Marshall. Was that practice ever followed by the Select Committee on Intelligence to your knowledge or by any member of the staff?

Mr. Field. I don't recall. The only document I would know of, the final report. We have the instances where we were subpoenaing Dr. Kissinger and holding him in contempt. We have reports on that. I don't believe any of those were released ahead of time.

Mr. Marshall. I want to clear up your last answer because there may be an interpretation that you do not wish to give. Let me ask you specifically, did the Select Committee or any member of its staff to your knowledge distribute advance copies, as we are using that phrase, to any member of

1 the media or to any member outside the Select Committee? 2 Mr. Field. Of the final report? 3 Mr. Marshall. Of the final report or the January 19 draft 4 or any change in between or afterwards. 5 Mr. Field. Not to my knowledge. Unless you want to call Congressman Aspin's lending of the report to the CIA a dis-6 tribution of an advance copy. 7 8 Mr. Marshall. Any other besides whatever the facts may be on that? 9 10 Mr. Field. No. I know of no other. Mr. Marshall. You made no such advance distribution, as 11 12 we are using that term? Mr. Field. Absolutely not. As a matter of fact, as 13 you know from Mr. Aspin's testimony, I steadfastly refused 14 that. 15 Mr. Marshall. When the Select Committee on Intelligence 16 adopted its final report on January 23, 1976, was it your 17 belief that that report was going to be made public? I am 18 talking about on January 23. 19 Mr. Field. Yes. 20 Mr. Marshall. I take it it was a surprise to you when the House voted on January 29 that the report was not to be made public? Mr. Field. There were intervening events. Mr. Marshall. Would you like to elaborate?

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Mr. Field. On Friday when you had the 9-to-4 vote, this became the report of the committee, clearly there was an anticipation this would be some day a public report. At that time there was no inkling that the House would act -- as you gentlemen all know, the comittee report would have become a public report simply by the Chairman putting it in the hopper, filed with the Clerk. The only way something could have been intervened, if for some reason the House had an opportunity to vote on some aspect of this. We saw no prospect of that until I believe on Tuesday when Chairman Pike had gone to the floor and asked for a unanimous consent of one day extension of the life of the committee.

Mr. Foley. Would you identify the date?
Mr. Field. Tuesday the 27th.

So the minority members of individual views could have five days for them to be written and attached to the report. The House was not going to be in session on Friday so we had to get a resolution on the floor of the House to allow us to file on Friday instead of on Thursday when the House would be in session. When he didn't get unanimous consent on the floor, we then were faced with the prospect that we would have to go to the Rules Committee and get a rule. It was only at that point that an opportunity became available to the House to do something which would otherwise interrupt the normal flow of publication of this report.

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As you know, on Wednesday we went to the Rules Committee, an amendment was attached to our extension which suppressed the report. The point is between Friday and Tuesday I don't think there was any inkling on our part that this would not become public. We obviously did not want it to be public until Friday. We didn't have our printed copies until Friday.

Mr. Marshall. Mr. Daniel Schorr has stated in an article in Rolling Stone on April 8, 1976, that he had possession of a draft of the Select Committee report of January 25, 1976. Did you give this report or a draft of any part of the report or a part of the text to Mr. Schorr?

Mr. Field. I am glad you asked that question.
(Laughter.)

I waited for three hours and I wondered when somebody was going to ask what I see to be the critical question here.

Mr. Marshall. Would you answer it?

Mr. Field. Yes. I did not give a copy of the report to Daniel Schorr, I did not give him a part of the copy of the report, I did not brief him on the report, I do not know who did it. I do not know who gave him a copy of it. I have no facts or evidence which would relate to the giving of the report to Daniel Schorr.

Mr. Marshall. I take it from your added answer you know of no one who did give the report or a part of it to Mr. Schorr?

Mr. Field. No, I do not.

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Mr. Marshall. Do you have any knowledge whatsoever of the circumstances surrounding the publication of the Select Committee report in the Village Voice or any part of the re-

port that was published in the Village Voice on February 16, 1976?

Mr. Field. No. Just two comments. Let me go back to the Rolling Stone thing. There is sort of a presumption here that is accurate and what appears in the Rolling Stone is the gospel as to when Daniel Schorr got the report. Maybe I am a little more skeptical but I don't tend to believe everything in the Rolling Stone. I haven't read the Rolling Stone articles but it strikes me very strange that kind of information would be coming out in that form.

I throw that element of skepticism on my part. not all that believing as to timing.

Mr. Marshall. I really don't want to cut you off. want to be completely fair to allow you to put on the record what you deem relevant but I would like to request an answer to my question. Do you have any knowledge whatever as to the circumstances surrounding the publication of the report or any part of the report in the Village Voice?

Mr. Field. I began the answer with no.

Mr. Marshall. Who has any knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the publication?

Mr. Field. I would suspect the people at the Village Voice and the attorney who handled it and Daniel Schorr. Beyond them I have no knowledge.

Mr. Marshall. Did you give the report of the Select Committee on Intelligence or any draft of the report or any part of the draft of the report to anyone outside the Select Committee on Intelligence?

Mr. Field. Yes, to Mitchell Rogovin, to Martin Packman.

Mr. Marshall. Excuse me. Did you give the report to Mr. Rogovin? I thought your testimony was you refused to let him have it?

Mr. Field. This was the initial draft.

Mr. Marshall. Is there anyone else that you gave a draft of the Select Committee report?

Mr. Field. No. Certainly no unauthorized person. may be somebody like Mr. Packman or Semour Goldman of the CIA but nobody outside of CIA, State Department and members of the committee.

Mr. Marshall. Members of the Select Committee?

Mr. Field. That is right.

Mr. Marshall. Do you know of anyone who did?

Mr. Field. No, I don't.

Mr. Marshall. Mr. Chairman, I think this concludes my public session.

Mr. Foley. Very well.

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before Thursday, the 23rd or 22nd, because there were a large number of changes made on Thursday. It would have been very difficult for somebody to have incorporated them via some other means other than getting the actual report.

Mr. Bennett. Earlier in your testimony you said you didn't identify any secret information being released in the report or didn't identify any secret information going out from the committee, but didn't the report contain secret information?

Mr. Field. This is a complicated area. My answer would be this, that we did not have the authority to classify information. What we did was as the congressional equivalent we had a procedure for treating it as executive session material with rules which we felt were simply rules which would be known in the executive branch as secret material. We treated the report as executive session material. When the committee voted 9 to 4 to release it, the committee voted not to keep it as executive session material any longer.

Now, whether at that point what had been executive session material became declassified in the executive branch sense, is an issue, as you know, has gone to the floor to the House. I believe the House has expressed its opinion they do not feel that was a proper analogy, in other words that the releasing of it from executive session thereby declassified it in the sense as we know the words.

That was an issue that went to the floor. As staff director and at the staff level we didn't really get into that philosophical debate too much and I would prefer to leave that to the members of Congress who have to decide as to whether Congress can declassify information.

Our committee I think felt -- I know -- that they had declassified it by voting it out of executive session. Now, the House to some degree disagreed with that. I would just as soon stay out of that.

Mr. Bennett. I understand the confusion about it because I think it led to most of the problem the committee was confronted with but I think the difficulty is apparently the committee from the testimony we have so far had, at least the committee staff and probably the committee itself, felt not just that Congress could declassify -- which obviously it can, because it makes the laws of the country and it can make a law to declassify anything it wants to -- but apparently the committee and its staff felt a member of Congress could declassify or a committee of Congress.

That is a concept which I have never heard urged by anybody in all of my years in the government.

Normally the procedure is that when something is classified it can't be paraphrased or can't be lifted and put in some
other paper without carrying the same classification. When
you say that Congress couldn't classify it, it is my under-

standing that everybody who has secret information has to allow that classification to continue in anything that it uses the material in.

I realize the statutes are a little fuzzy on the subject and the regulations are, but that has always been my opinion and apparently it was not shared by the committee or its staff. Is that correct?

Mr. Field. The committee very clearly felt it had the authority to treat the material as it saw fit through its vote. If it felt it was not classified they could vote it and say we are not treating this any longer as classified material.

The staff I think simply followed the committee on this. We did what the committee decided. If the committee said we are voting it out of executive session, we feel it is appropriate to publich the report in five days, as staff director I wasn't going to sit there and say no. I worked for the committee. When they made a decision like that, obviously we abided by it.

Mr. Bennett. Did anybody in the staff ever consider pointing out to the committee that the way things were going the committee was going to declassify before Congress ever had a dchance to see whether it ought to be declassified or not?

Mr. Field. I didn't think we had to point out to the com-

mittee that some of the material in there had come from classified documents. They certainly knew. As we went through the report really for hundreds of hours with the committee -- many, many hours -- we would tell them exactly where each quote had come from, what the nature of it was, the pros and cons of it, the CIA's objections and thoughts. So the committee was thoroughly apprised. That we felt was our duty, to let them know exactly what the facts were.

What the committee decided we abided by.

Mr. Bennett. In retrospect you realize, however, you presented Congress with the necessity of voting on whether or not they would release a report which had secret information in it without Congress ever having an opportunity to study it by the procedures by which you presented it to the floor?

Mr. Field. I would say first of all, you say you presented Congress --

Mr. Bennett. I mean the committee. In retrospect you can say the committee presented to Congress a report which they had to either make secret right then, knowing it had secret information in it, or had to expose without ever knowing what the contents of it was?

Mr. Field. The Congress had appointed this committee to represent it and this committee as representatives of the Congress had not only read it but had read it in minute detail

with extensive reporting of every single item that could be controversial in the respect of secret or not secret. I think it is something of an overstatement to say that the Congress had not read it. This committee had read it, had read it extensively and voted 9 to 4 with a bipartisan vote.

Mr. Bennett. But analogously, I meet almost every day in a committee which has secret material and we report to Congress as we must on that legislation, and we never put in the report anything that is secret and we have the same direction that your committee has. But I assume from the leadership you had in the committee, assume because the committee was appointed and because it was going to look at secret information, it had a right to declassify it in a report which Congress itself would never have an opportunity to read although it knew it had secret information in it. That is an astounding conclusion. It is astounding to me you would ever come to this conclusion.

Did you ever think about asking that the committee have the advice of people who handled secret material to tell you how it should be handled?

Mr. Field. If I could back up just a minute, this whole issue of whether we felt we had the authority and so forth I really think is better directed to the members of the comittee. I did not get into the philosophical debate on this too much.

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Mr. Bennett. I asked you the same thing.

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Mr. Field. I am not here to second guess their votes

Yes, we sought advice on the alternative ways, and we

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and their positions on this type of issue.

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did present them to the committee. For instance, we could

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have had a classified report and an unclassified one -- we

couldn't classify it; we could have had an executive session

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report.

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Mr. Bennett. I think the people who handled secret ma-

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terial would have told you to stamp it secret. me to the last question I want to ask you and that is: You

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have expressed concern about the fact that this material was

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leaked but you have given me the impression that you are more

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concerned and were more concerned about the fact that the

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committee was embarrassed in its competition with the execu-

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tive branch than you were concerned about the fact that secret

I can understand how you might have that conclusion if

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material might fall in the hands of our enemies.

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your guidelines were that you could just declassify at will

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and any member can declassify anything it wants to and a com-

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mittee assigned to handle material can just put it into a

sure you, that is not the ordinary way Congress operates.

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report and that is the end of declassification, which, I as-

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They handled such matters every day. I just came from a

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CIA subcommittee myself that met today. So that material was

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viable. We will have a report eventually but it won't have secret material in the report.

In retrospect, do you think maybe more thought should have been given to that aspect of revealing secret material? Mr. Field. There is a bit of a misconception perhaps

as to how we went about this. You say we thought we could declassify at will and it creates the feeling of a cavalier attitude about declassifying. We put an enormous amount of effort in trying to determine whether or not some things remain in the report or not. We debated it, we voted, constantly we passed on the advice of the best people in the United States of America to the members of our committee as to what the various positions were as to each piece that we considered.

I suspect we put more thought and heartache and effort into it. We took out hundreds if not thousands of things in the report as a result of our deliberations, discussions. On the other hand, let's not kid ourselves about what goes on in the executive branch and set up a straw man. There is this magnificent system downtown of declassifying. I recall one day when we had one document we wanted to declassify that was almost 700 pages, and the CIA declassified it for us in about ten minutes.

The people I was negotiating with on the declassification had been on the job, had been employed by the CIA far

less time than I had been employed working on the investigation from our end. There was not 25 years' experience on the part of the fellow who was sitting right there and had the authority to immediately say that is fine, that can go in the report.

I am not trying to create the impression I take a casual attitude toward this but let's not paint the picture of Congress as just flipping this around -- let's print the whole thing.

We carefully considered it. I think we put in a more sincere and hard and difficult effort than I have ever seen in the executive branch declassification.

Mr. Bennett. I am of the opinion what you say, you are saying from your heart and the way you feel about it. I just don't quite understand how you come to the conclusion that the Congress which has the power to make law and has the power to say who is to classify and who doesn't declassify has delegated to a committee or an individual in Congress the right to declassify something. It seems to me it is up to Congress to pass better laws with regard to classification and declassification, not to abuse the rules and regulations we have now and to abuse what we now have is what disturbs me about this.

I think if I had been on the staff my major disturbance I think would be not that the fact that the committee would

1 be embarrassed -- committees of Congress are hardly ever 2 very popular -- but more the fact that something might be 3 released that would hurt the country, and I have yet to have 4 heard that said as a major thing coming from anybody on the 5 committee. I have never heard any congressman or member of the staff say, "I was really concerned that information harm-7 ful to our country could be released." It is always "The 8 committee might be embarrassed." There is no reason to be 9 embarrassed. When you are a giant -- and Congress is a giant -- and Congress in this matter is not making adequate laws 10 for the preservation of security. It can make laws, it can 11 say a congressman can declassify it, can say that a committee 12

It allowed the executive branch; and the fault is not the fault of the executive branch; the fault is of Congress in not making rules and regulations with regard to classification and declassification.

of Congress can declassify. It said none of it.

To sum up, the thing that disturbs me most about this is the committee is more disturbed about the fact the committee was embarrassed by the leaks than it was as a matter of not controlling the materials in the processes of legislation and reporting than it was about leaks that might be hurtful to the country.

Mr. Field. Mr. Bennett, in response, I think the reason you may have that impression -- there may be a good reason for

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it -- is that by the time you are down to the point of the committee voting on its report we had already shown our concern for secrets that might hurt the nation by spending, as I say, many, many hours. On the staff we worked until five o'clock in the afternoon with the committee and then would go into the session with the CIA, FBI, State Department, until two or three in the morning. We had been doing this for months not until two or three in the morning but had been talking to them. We had shown our concern that way.

By the time we came down there we were confident that we had resolved that issue, that we had through enormous effort and through many hours and our expression of concern through those meetings, through gathering that information, making an honest effort to report on that, believe me, we spent more time on assuring there was nothing in there that would hurt this country than we did on anything else in this investigation.

I also want to make a point. I am not a screaming radical liberal. I am not here to destroy the United States. I am a citizen of this country.

Mr. Bennett. Nobody has accused that of you, certainly.

Mr. Field. My grandfather was the chief of the state police. I am not some kind of SDS. To imply that I would not care if there was something in that report that could in any way harm my country --

Mr. Bennett. Sir, to be very frank with you, nobody has given me the impression at the hearings they were more concerned about whether or not some secret material might be released that would be damaging to my country; that they were more concerned about that than they were about the embarrassment with the committee. Nobody has given me that impression. Maybe I am getting that impression from you now. Are you more concerned about that?

Mr. Field. Absolutely. We were extremely concerned and that was why we spent so much time with the CIA and the various other agencies making sure that nothing that came out in that report would be beneficial to anybody else, any other country.

Mr. Bennett. To summarize for you, I think you are saying the reason why you are not so concerned now is because you feel that you have done such an excellent job in keeping from the public anything that would be damaging to our country; is that it?

Mr. Field. Yes, I was satisfied with the process we had gone through with the CIA. I could reveal in executive session the kinds of things that were left in the report that were not settled by negotiations, and I think if you were to take the time, you would see there were more political considerations in their objections that were left than there were genuine what I call national security objections.

This is a judgment. It takes time to explain these things.

Mr. Quie. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Foley. Mr. Spence, do you have any questions?
Mr. Spence. I yield to Mr. Quie.

Mr. Quie. Are you going to go down the line? I just had one question I wanted to ask before we go into executive session.

Just one thing because I expect we will go into executive session and Mr. Marshall is going to proceed with questioning.

In order to get this whole picture clear in my mind, on January 19, Mr. Field, you indicated that was the first time the report was made available to the members and Chairman Pike.

Mr. Field. Yes.

Mr. Quie. When was the report put in a folder, or whatever it is, ready for them?

Mr. Field. It was right about the same time. You are talking a question of hours. Sometime during the night of the 18th to the 19th. I would say about four o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Quie. The staff was working Saturday, Sunday and into Sunday night?

Mr. Field. Yes.

1 Mr. Quie. That is my question. 2 Mr. Foley. Mr. Spence. 3 Mr. Spence. Just a few short ones, Mr. Chairman. 4 In the area of security of the copies of the drafts of 5 the documents that were passed out. You said you didn't number these documents but you still had a good record of who 7 had what and you could tell where all the copies were. What if someone would have called up and said they found a copy of this report on a bus downtown somewhere without any number 10 on it or anything; how could you have told whose copy it was without canvassing all members? 11 Mr. Field. That is what we would have done, going 12 to the people who we knew had copies and ask them if they still 13 14 had copies. 15 Mr. Spence. Mr. Lehman's copy he never yet has found and you gave him another copy. Did you have two copies 16 17 charged out to him with no numbers? 18 Mr. Field. There may be a slight misconception. 19 he sais he had his copy --Mr. Spence. Working copy, marginal notes and so forth. 20 21 Mr. Field. We didn't necessarily treat it as his copy. If, for instance, the changes we introduced into the copy were 22 made and we inserted the new pages and took out the old ones, 23

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we may say that is a copy we now have in the committee.

Mr. Kasten came down and said -- let's say we had Mr. Kasten

Approved For Release 2006/12/19 : CIA-RDP91-00966R000800030001-1 1 and Mr. Lehman's at the same time. We would get Mr. Lehman's 2 updated and there are no apparent notes in the margin that 3 would be of value to him. Mr. Kasten's isn't done yet. We might give Mr. Lehman's copy to Mr. Kasten. The record is 4 5 he now has a copy and Mr. Lehman does not yet. 6 Mr. Spence. You said the staff had six copies and two 7 because some people didn't bring theirs. Each time you gave a copy did you make them sign for it and they would say, "I 8 9 received this date copy No. 6 "or just a copy? 10 Mr. Field. Just a copy. We would keep a record of the 11 fact they received a copy. Mr. Spence. And they may have two copies? 12 Mr. Field. Yes. Some members did. 13 14 15 16 Xerox machine? 17

Mr. Spence. Do you have any way of recording or keeping a record of the people who made copies of pages on the

Mr. Field. I am not sure I follow.

Mr. Spence. You had a Xerox machine there?

Mr. Field. Yes.

Mr. Spence. People would take parts of it and Xerox pages and take that all with them. Was there anyone there to log out Mr. so-and-so made a copy of pages 34 and 35?

Mr. Field. We did that for them. We would take the report and we would take it down and take out the pages that were to be replaced and put in it the new page which we had

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That was in

1 Xeroxed. Our people were responsible for that. 2 a secure area. 3 Mr. Spence. They logged that in the log? 4 Mr. Field. There would be no reason to log that. 5 Mr. Spence. I am talking about extra pages, valid pages, not corrections, and I want these two pages to Xerox. 6 7 Mr. Field. I don't believe we ever made up extra pages 8 so somebody could take, say, page 73 with him. We only made it up if there was to be a correction. We would put in the 9 new one, take out the old one and destroy it. 10 11 12

Mr. Spence. Could a member go in and make his own copy? Mr. Field. No. As a matter of fact, one of the members came in and wanted to take a look at the report, and to show you the kind of security we had, one of our staff ladies took the report from him and when he got angry she sat with it in the ladies' room until he went away.

Mr. Spence. You talked about a January 22 meeting with people from the CIA, that they took a copy home that night. Did they have to sign for it?

Mr. Field. No. I had a record of that and informed the person who was keeping records -- not the CIA. The State Department person I gave the copy to, I informed the person that night she was there that I had given a copy to the State Department.

Mr. Spence. You said some other people told you the CIA

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| took it?

Mr. Field. Yes. They didn't sign for it; our record shows they took a copy.

Mr. Spence. Does your record today show that CIA took a copy home that night?

Mr. Field. We would have to go back to the records.

Mr. Spence. You testified earlier that people told you.

Mr. Field. It is my recollection.

Mr. Spence. Other than word of mouth can you verify something by your logs?

Mr. Field. The only way to verify would be to go back to the records.

Mr. Spence. You have something like 70,000-odd classified documents, I guess, from CIA, DOD, and different people, I suppose. Did you return all of these? Has it ever been agreed on the date by CIA and you and your committee they have all been returned?

Mr. Field. I am confident in saying under oath that we returned every single document. They initially said there was a discrepancy of 280 or something like that. Out there we spent literally half an hour, hour and a half, something like that, and by going back to our records immediately pointed out to them 190, some of them, or something like that. That was five o'clock at night. At that time we called the Chairman and he said this is just a sham.

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Mr. Spence. If someone from CIA said, "Document 430," and you say "Here it is" and check it offhand, go down a list? How did you do it?

Mr. Field. They had a list of what they had given us. They had a list of what we returned. We showed in about half the cases where they said they had given us something they hadn't, and we could prove it. When they went back and checked further and went down and looked in other rooms, they would find, sure enough, they had made a mistake. I don't mean to sound like I am bad mouthing the CIA but their records were not good. Our records were far superior.

Mr. Foley. Mr. Hutchinson.

Mr. Hutchinson. No questions.

Mr. Foley. Mr. Quie.

Mr. Quie. No.

Mr. Foley. Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In your efforts to stop leaks did you at any time ask anyone if they were divulging information that shouldn't be let out? Did you query one person?

Mr. Field. Yes.

Mr. Mitchell. Who?

Mr. Field. I throughout the investigation would -this came up a number of times and I would ask the staff, I
would ask them in meetings, I would ask them individually.

probably asked all the staff at some point or other whether they had some relationship with newsmen. We had meetings where I would lay down the law, where anybody caught talking to a reporter would be fired. This would be the one thing that would destroy the committee. We had experience in this from Watergate. The common tactic is to evade the issues, evade the facts. If something would appear in the Newsweek that could have been from our committee I would oftentimes go down and ask those working on that issue, "Did anybody talk to you from Newsweek? Do you know anybody who did? Does this look like it came from your materials?"

Mr. Mitchell. I am confused about accountability. You stated on several occasions that you had maintained accurate records of distribution of reports and I am sure you are familiar with what Mr. Bowers says as a result of his investigation. On page 11 he quotes the staff as saying there was a rush, it was extremely disorganized. Another staff on page 12 as saying we lost control as soon as they started discussing the report.

I am going to read Mr. Bowers' statement and I would like to have you tell me which parts of it you feel are inaccurate. This is what Mr. Bosers had to say: "It was so disorganized that those in charge could not recall who made the deliveries to which offices."

Is that correct?

Mr. Field. You are now getting back six, eight months but I could probably tell you a pretty good job of who distributed to what office.

Mr. Mitchell. Would you, please?

Mr. Field. I know that Roger Carroll delivered some of the copies.

Mr. Mitchell. To whose office? Would you rather refer to your record you are talking about?

Mr. Field. One of my problems is all of our records are locked up in the Archives. We have no access to them. You are asking me questions under oath without my being able to refer to my notes and records and it is a little unfair. I can only say to my recollection at the time we knew full well. We knew which offices Carroll was going to.

Mr. Mitchell. And the time the deliveries were made?

That would be part of your record you referred to?

Mr. Field. I would like to know who is saying this.

Mr. Mitchell. This is Mr. Bowers' conclusion. What I am asking you for is where you disagree with Mr. Bowers' statement.

Mr. Field. I disagree with him on that point.

Mr. Mitchell. So you do feel you knew not only who made the deliveries to which office and the records will probably show this, you also knew the time they were made?

Mr. Field. They were all made a little after 12 Monday

morning. 2 Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Bowers also says there was no specific 3 control system. You disagree with that? 4 Mr. Field. I have testified at length about that today. 5 Mr. Mitchell. "Copies of the draft contain no identifica-6 tion whatsoever." Mr. Field. That was per instruction of the committee. 7 8 Mr. Mitchell. "They were not numbered." 9 Mr. Field. As per instruction. Mr. Mitchell. Why is that? Why wasn't there a number 10 on that? What was the rationalization? 11 Mr. Field. I would respectfully suggest that you ask 12 the Chairman. 13 Mr. Mitchell. The Chairman specifically requested the 14 documents not be numbered? 15 Mr. Field. That is my recollection. 16 Mr. Mitchell. The last thing Mr. Bowers said, "...nor 17 were they charged out so they could be accounted for." Do you feel they were? 19 Mr. Field. What do you mean charged out? 20 Mr. Mitchell. A log kept.

Mr. Field. We had a record of who had copies and we used to call them up. I am sure he received this testimony. had people go back to the offices to check to make sure they were there and that type of thing.

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Mr. Mitchell. I have no further questions, Mr. Chair-man.

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Mr. Foley. Mr. Cochran.

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Mr. Cochran. I have no questions.

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things which I would like to address and I won't take much

Mr. Field. Mr. Chairman, there are just one or two

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time before we go into executive session. I don't want to

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take up your time but I feel while we are in open session it

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is important to get one or two things on the record.

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The first thing is I am slightly concerned about some

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of the tone of this report (indicating), in particular one

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phase of it where --

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Mr. Foley. Are you referring to Mr. Bowers' report?

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Mr. Field. To Mr. Bowers' report.

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He refers at one point to a series of leaks and then

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leads up to a discussion of the Daniel Schorr leak. He leaves

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the impression that all the things he has talked about in

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here -- let me see if I can find it -- all of the pieces of

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information that this committee had investigated that came out in the press were the responsibility of the committee or the

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committee staff. Specifically he refers to an early memo

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which we had of the Nedzi committee where we talked of infil-

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tration of the Executive. It is not properly classified as

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any kind of a leak. That was a perfectly public document

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which I prepared.

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It says leaks of information concerning the White House. It is not a leak. It is a document I prepared for the use of the members when they went before the Rules Committee as to whether the Nedzi committee should be re-established as what became the White committee. I prepared for them a memo which would give them the issue which I felt would justify a new investigation. It was not secret. At that time we didn't have the right to have classified information. We never got classified information. It couldn't have been a leak of classified information at that time. We didn't have it.

The leaks about the Cypress crisis. I wish he would be more specific, but I was around the committee the entire time. I don't recall a leak about that being attributed to our committee.

Leaks regarding technical reconnaissance. That was a case where we did extensive analysis of articles, primarily of Newsweek magazine which contained information in that area. We came up with a large percentage, around 60 percent of the information in the Newsweek article was information which we did not possess, and that we therefore could not have been a major source of that story. If anything, it could have been a corroboration of certain elements but clearly there was a substantial source else where. It was not the committee. The committee was never named as a source.

Leaks about alleged U.S. involvement in Iran. 2 story came out on the Saturday night that William Colby was 3 It was a very embarrassing story as far as Dr. Kissinger was concerned, about his role and John Connally's role in this situation. It was my clear impression after the fact 5 that people in the intelligence agencies who were probably 6 bitter about Mr. Colby being fired in what they may have per-7 ceived as a power struggle with Secretary Kissinger may have rigged this to embarrass him. One of the pieces of evidence we circulated at that time, there was a New York Times article again by Mr. Crewdson, I believe, with that whole story in It quoted from beginning to end senior intelligence of-We had no senior intelligence officials on our committee.

The leaks concerning several alleged CIA covert operations. It is a vague charge. Then we go -- and perhaps it is significant to note that Daniel Schorr was the recipient of some of these leaks. It may well have been significant because it didn't come from us and I have good evidence they didn't come from us in the early stages and if they were coming from somewhere else I would hope this committee would look in a balanced way at both sides of this.

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The Pike Committee has been hurt a great deal by this general mindset that it was beset by a lot of leaks. It causes me tremendous problems. I knew the facts. I was there.

The facts don't jibe with the public opinion, and I don't seem to be able to get through on that and make the point that I just don't feel those are fair charges and by innuendo tie us in with those.

We have to be specific and stick to facts on this, and evidence, and I just think to some degree the idea that we were responsible for a rash of leaks is really unfair.

Let's take the final report as it is and debate it, and I am here to answer questions on it, but to throw a lot of innuendo in with this I think is unfair. That I one thing I am quite concerned about.

Another point is some of the members of the committee

-- I notice Mr. McClory yesterday said security was terrible,
lax, irresponsible. You know, I sort of have strange feelings
that after the committee shuts down these members now have all
this great knowledge and blame everything on the staff.

During the entire course of the investigation I never heard that from Mr. McClory. He was the ranking Republican member. He could have come to me at any point and said, "I think we have real problems of security. I think we ought to have a motion to direct the staff to come up with better security measures." I never heard anything from anybody.

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David Treen and Dale Milford are the only two who I feel are qualified to speak to this.

Mr. Spence. Mr. Kasten?

Mr. Field: I never talked to Mr. Kasten except for the last day when he made the motion we investigate Daniel Schorr.

We worked for this committee. .. If they didn't like what we were doing at staff level, they had every opportunity to come in and rectify the situation. This after-the-fact criticism bothers me from the point of view of the reputation of the staff. We worked very hard on this kind of thing.

I want to reiterate I think the security at the staff level was excellent. I challenge any of you to come up with evidence that it was not. If it was not, I will admit it is not, but I think it was excellent. I think that staff did a terrific job.

I think we handled more classified information, more securely than the CIA or the FBI or those other agencies ever could. If you had sat through the discussions I had on SALT intelligence and the problems Dr. Kissinger has, it was on the wires in 12 hours.

Let's not kid ourselves about how super good the executive branch is. It is just there is nobody there to accuse them. At the staff level our security was top flight. I just want to make that point for the record.

Mr. Foley. Is there any further statement you care

to make in the open session?

Mr. Field. That is it, Mr. Foley. I appreciate your givine me that time.

Mr. Spence. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to Rule 112(k)5 I move we go into executive session at this time.

Mr. Foley. This is a motion that under the rules of the House must be determined by a roll call vote in order to meet in executive session.

Is there any discussion on the motion?

If not, the staff director will call the role.

Mr. Swanner. Mr. Flynt.

Mr. Spence. Aye.

Mr. Swanner. Mr. Price.

Mr. Price. Aye.

Mr. Swanner. Mr. Quillen.

Mr. Teague.

Mr. Hutchinson.

Mr. Hutchinson. Aye.

Mr. Swanner. Mr. Hebert

Mr. Quie.

Mr. Quie. Aye.

Mr. Swanner. Mr. Foley.

Mr. Foley. Aye.

Mr. Swanner. Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell. Aye.

Mr. Swanner. Mr. Bennett.

Mr. Bennett. Aye.

Mr. Swanner. Mr. Cochran.

Mr. Cochran. Aye.

Mr. Swanner. Eight members vote aye. Four members are absent.

Mr. Foley. Eight members having voted aye, no members having voted no, a quorum being present, the closed session is agreed to.

We will at the conclusion of executive session return for additional public sessions of the committee. The committee will meet in executive session.

(Whereupon, at 2:55 p.m. the committee adjourned the open session.)

| BOB CANTOR 4 p.m. FLWS SD 1 |            | Approved For Release 2006/12/19 : CIA-RDP91-00966R000800030001-1 576                              |
|-----------------------------|------------|---|
|                             |            | (Whereupon, at 4:15 p.m., the committee proceeded into  |
|                             | 2          | open session.)  |
|                             | <b>' 3</b> | Mr. Foley. The Committee on Standards of Official   |
|                             | 4          | Conduct will come to order.   |
|                             | 5          | The committee now resumes its sitting in public session.  |
|                             | 6          | The next witness to appear before the committee is Mr.  |
| xxxxx                       | 7          | Stanley Bach.   |
|                             | 8          | TESTIMONY OF STANLEY BACH; ACCOMPANIED BY: KENNETH L. ADAMS, COUNSEL, DICKSTEIN, SHAPIRO & MORIN, |
|                             | 9          | 2101 L STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20037  |
|                             | 10         | Mr. Foley. Mr. Bach, please rise.   |
|                             | 11         | Raise your right hand.  |
|                             | 12         | Mr. Bach, do you solemnly swear that the evidence you   |
| C                           | 13         | will give in the matters now under consideration will be the                                      |
|                             | 14         | truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth so help   |
|                             | 15         | you God?  |
|                             | 16         | Mr. Bach. I do.   |
|                             | 17         | Mr. Marshall. Mr. Bach, will you identify yourself  |
|                             | 18         | for the record, please?   |
|                             | 19         | Mr. Bach. My name is Stanley Bach and I am accompanied  |
|                             | 20         | today by my counsel Mr. Kenneth Adams.  |
|                             | 21         | Mr. Marshall. Seated to your immediate right?   |
|                             | 22         | Mr. Bach. That is right.  |
|                             | 23         | Mr. Marshall. Do you wish to identify yourself further  |
|                             | 24         | for the record, Counsel?  |
|                             | 25         | Mr. Adams. I am with the firm of Dickstein, Shapiro &   |
| *                           |            |   |

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Morin here in Washington.

Mr. Marshall. Mr. Bach, what isyour present address?

Mr. Bach. 527-A Second Street, Northeast in Washington.

Mr. Marshall. Are you presently employed?

Mr. Bach. Yes, I am.

Mr. Marshall. What are your present duties?

Mr. Bach. I am an Analyst in the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress.

Mr. Marshall. Did you go to those duties from your duties with the Select Committee on Intelligence?

Mr. Bach. No, sir, I did not.

Mr. Marshall. What did you do in the intervening period?

Mr. Bach. A consultant with the National Academy of Sciences.

Mr. Marshall. Was that the only intervening employment? Mr. Bach. Yes, sir.

Mr. Marshall. Prior to the hearing, you received copies of House Resolutions 1042 and 1054 as well as rules of this committee and investigative procedures adopted by this committee and a copy of Chairman Flynt's opening statement, have you not, sir?

Mr. Bach. That is correct.

Mr. Marshall. Do you have a prepared statement which you wish to file with the committee at this time?

Mr. Bach. No, I do not.

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Mr. Marshall. Do you have any oral statement which you care to make to the committee at this time?

Mr. Bach. No, sir.

Mr. Marshall. Have you produced to the committee all documents which you were subpoenaed and requested to bring?

Mr. Bach. Yes, I have.

Mr. Marshall. In the event that your evidence or testimony may involve information or data concerning an executive session of the Select Committee on Intelligence or should it involve classified information, any information which may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, please advise this committee in a timely fashion so that it can take appropriate action under the Rules of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Bach. I shall.

Mr. Marshall. Mr. Bach, what were your duties with the Select Committee on Intelligence?

Mr. Bach. Mr. Marshall, I had three primary responsibilities. First, I was assigned to prepare briefing materials for the members of the committee on a series of issues on which the committee might decide to make recommendations.

Second, I was assigned the responsibility to prepare a preliminary, partial draft of a final report.

Third, I had supervisory responsibility for the preparation and publication of the committee's public meetings

and hearings.

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Mr. Marshall. When you say "preliminary, partial draft of the final report" --

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Mr. Bach. Yes.

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Mr. Marshall. -- could you describe a little further what that means within the context that the testimony thus far that has been produced has referred to the January

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Mr. Bach. Yes.

19, 1976 draft --

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Mr. Marshall. -- as being the first complete draft
of the committee report?

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Mr. Bach. Mr. Marshall, I am referring to a wholly different document. Beginning in October, I believe, until mid-December, with the assistance of several other members of the staff, I prepared a draft of what I anticipated might become the working draft for the committee. It was a

partial draft because it did not include any material on

general counsel in mid-December, and it was essentially

a number of subjects the committee had investigated.

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Mr. Marshall. At any time did it come to your attention that there were leaks occurring with regard to information

That draft was submitted to the staff director and the

discarded. There is essentially no overlap between the draft

I prepared and the draft that was submitted to the members

of the committee on January 19.

which the committee had available?

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Mr. Bach. I certainly became aware of newspaper articles and radio and television accounts of executive sessions the committee had had, and of material which the committee had received.

Mr. Marshall. Did you recognize any part of your preliminary, partial draft in any of those news accounts or TV broadcasts?

Mr. Bach. No, sir.

Mr. Marshall. Mr. Daniel Schorr has stated in an article in the Rolling Stone of April 8, 1976 that he had possession of the Select Committee report or a draft of the report on January 25, 1976.

Did you give this report or a draft of the report or the text of any part of the draft to Mr. Schorr or to any other person?

Mr. Bach. I did not.

Mr. Marshall. Do you know anyone who did?

Mr. Bach. No.

Mr. Marshall. Do you have any knowledge whatsoever of the circumstances surrounding the publication of the Select Committee's report or any draft of that report?

Mr. Bach. No, I do not.

Mr. Marshall. Or partial publication of the text of that report?

Mr. Bach. No.

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Mr. Marshall. Do you know of anyone who has such knowledge?

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Mr. Bach. No, I do not.

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Mr. Marshall. Did you give the report or make any part of the Select Committee's report available to anyone outside of the Select Committee on Intelligence?

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Mr. Bach. No, sir.

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Mr. Marshall. Or any part of that report?

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Mr. Bach. No, sir, I did not.

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Mr. Marshall. Do you know of anyone who did?

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Mr. Bach. I do not.

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Mr. Foley. Mr. Bennett?

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Mr. Bennett. I take it you had a different type of draft.

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What was the nature of your draft? How did it differ

Mr. Bach. Mr. Bennett, I think that the subjects I

covered in the draft that I prepared -- well, I should amend

other people on the staff in doing it. I think that it

covered essentially the same subjects that appeared in the

difference was primarily one of organization, structure, and,

in some respects, content, but the basic coverage of the two

I didn't write every word myself. I worked with several

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from the final report?

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report which the committee ultimately adopted.

documents I think were essentially similar.

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Mr. Bennett. I don't have any further questions.

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Mr. Foley. Mr. Spence?

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Mr. Spence. I don't have any questions.

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Mr. Foley. Mr. Hutchinson?

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Mr. Hutchinson. You were in charge of preparing more or less of an ongoing, preliminary draft for the use of the

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committee, at least that is what you conceived it would be,

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and as I understand it, you kept at that until when, December?

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Mr. Bach. Until mid-December.

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Mr. Hutchinson. And then your effort was just totally

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scrapped; is that right?

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Mr. Bach. Mr. Hutchinson, I submitted that draft to my

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superiors on the staff, to the staff director and the

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general counsel. That was not the draft which became the working document that they worked from and which the committee

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subsequently worked from.

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Mr. Hutchinson. And did they tell you why they were rejecting it?

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Mr. Bach. No, sir.

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Mr. Hutchinson. So far as you know, it never did reach the committee itself.

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Mr. Bach. To the best of my knowledge, none of the members of the committee saw that draft.

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Mr. Hutchinson. So that your efforts, which covered

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several months, were completely scrapped, and then they started from scratch, and in the matter of two or three weeks had to write an altogether different version; is that right?

Mr. Bach. Well, a good deal of the information, and
I think the background research, which went into the preparation
of my draft and the briefing materials which I prepared for
the members laid the groundwork for the report which was
eventually written.

Mr. Hutchinson. So that your briefing efforts were not in vain, although your drafting efforts were; is that it?

Mr. Bach. The briefing materials, Mr. Hutchinson, were distributed to the members of the committee in preparation for the meetings which the committee held in early February on recommendations. I have reason to believe that in some instances that material did prove of value to the committee members.

Mr. Hutchinson. I have no further questions.

Mr. Foley. Mr. Quie?

Mr. Quie. You are talking about early February of '76?

Mr. Bach. Yes, sir, that is correct. I believe that
is the right time. You will recall that the resolution,
and I think this is correct, the resolution which the House
adopted did extend the life of the committee briefly, in
order to permit time for the committee to deliberate on

recommendations, and it did ultimately submit a public report on recommendations. I believe those meetings occurred during the first week of February.

Mr. Quie. Thank you. That is all.

Mr. Foley. Mr. Mitchell?

Mr. Mitchell. Were there substantive differences in the two versions? Was there a lot of new material added, for example, that did not appear in your draft?

Mr. Bach. Yes, sir, there was, Mr. Mitchell. I didn't consider myself well enough informed on a number of the issues which the committee had investigated to even attempt a pretense of trying to prepare a full report on them, so when I indicated earlier that it was a partial draft, I stopped my work at the point at which I thought I was no longer competent to proceed. The final report ultimately did cover the subjects in my draft and the others which I didn't attempt.

Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Bach, was there a considerable difference in the thrust of the new report as compared to the one you prepared? Did the new report seem to be trying to prove a point that you hadn't directed your report towards?

Mr. Bach. Frankly, Mr. Mitchell, I would find it extraordinarly difficult to try to characterize either document very briefly or compare them.

Mr. Mitchell. The final report, the essence of it, was

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Mr. Foley. This is a motion that requires a vote of
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     the committee in open session by roll call vote.
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           Is there any discussion?
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           If not, the staff director will call the roll.
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          Mr. Swanner. Mr. Flynt?
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          Mr. Spence?
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          Mr. Spence. Aye.
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          Mr. Swanner. Mr. Price?
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          Mr. Quillen?
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          Mr. Teague?
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          Mr. Hutchinson?
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          Mr. Hutchinson. Aye.
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          Mr. Swanner. Mr. Hebert?
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          Mr. Quie?
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          Mr. Quie. Aye.
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          Mr. Swanner. Mr. Foley?
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          Mr. Foley. Aye.
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          Mr. Swanner. Mr. Mitchell?
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          Mr. Mitchell. Aye.
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          Mr. Swanner. Mr. Bennett?
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          Mr. Bennett. Aye.
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          Mr. Swanner. Mr. Cochran?
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          Mr. Cochran. Aye.
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          Mr. Swanner. Mr. Chairman, seven members vote aye,
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     five members absent not voting.
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Mr. Foley. There being seven members voting aye, five members absent and not voting, the motion is agreed to, a quorum being present.

At this time because the Chair anticipates that the executive session will be a very brief one, I wonder if we could ask all but the witness' counsel, please, and members of the committee staff and the reporter to accommodate the committee by leaving the committee room briefly.

(Whereupon, at 4:28 p.m., the committee proceeded into executive session.)

(Whereupon, at 4:44 p.m., the committee proceeded into open session.)

Mr. Foley. Are there any further questions of Mr. Bach?

If not, Mr. Bach, you are excused with the appreciation of the committee for your appearance before the committee and your assistance in its investigation.

The committee has concluded its hearings for today.

Mr. Bach, you are also formally released from your subpoena.

Mr. Bach. Thank you.

Mr. Foley. This concludes the hearings for today.

The committee will stand adjourned to meet at 10 a.m., Monday.

(Whereupon, at 4:45 p.m., the committee was adjourned, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Monday, July 26, 1976.)